FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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BY J. B. NEWBY.
EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents a square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to note the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ *Letters to the Editor must be post paid.*

Drugs, Medicines & Chemicals,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

THE SUBSCRIBER is opening, at the Store next door to Messrs. J. Huske & Son, a complete assortment of **DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, &c.,** selected with great care by himself, in the New York market. Physicians and merchants from the Country are requested to call. The citizens of Fayetteville are assured that all orders from them will be promptly and satisfactorily attended to.

SAMUEL J. HINSDALE,
Chemist and Druggist.
Fayetteville, June 13, 1843. 58-tf

Daguerreotype Portraits,

ON the most approved plan, with all the latest improvements, and warranted never to fade, will be taken by HENRY STRINGFELLOW, who has just returned from the North with a complete Apparatus for the purpose.

The public is invited to call at the Planters' Hotel and examine specimens.

June 13, 1843. 58-2w

From the Raleigh Register.
DAGUERREOTYPE LIKENESSES.

We have seen some of the likenesses taken by H. Stringfellow, Jr. who is now on a visit to Fayetteville, and they are decidedly the most accurate daguerreotype representations we have examined.

LARGE AND VALUABLE
STOCK OF GOODS
AT AUCTION.

THE Subscriber, being desirous of bringing his present business to a close, will sell at Auction, commencing on Wednesday the 21st inst., and continue from day to day until sold, his Stock of

Goods, Wares & Merchandize.

consisting one of the largest and best assorted Stocks probably ever offered at Auction in this place, consisting of

STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS,

Silks, Challys, Lawns, Muslins, &c.; blue, green, black, brown, and gray Cloths; Cassimeres and Vestings; Hats and Shoes; Palm-leaf Hats and Bonnets; Crockery and Glass Ware; Sugar, Coffee and Tea; Swedes and English Iron; German and Cast Steel; Shot Guns and Rifles,—some fine double-barrelled Shot Guns; Paints and Dye Stuffs; Bagging, Rope, Nails, &c.

Terms liberal and made known at Sale.

P. TAYLOR.
AMOS KIMBALL, Auct'r.
June 8, 1843. 58-2w

☞ All persons indebted to the Subscriber, are requested to settle as soon as possible. P. T.

HILLSBOROUGH ACADEMY.

THE FALL SESSION will begin on the thirteenth day of July.

Classical Department, W. J. BINGHAM, Prin.
Mathematical ditto. ALEX'R WILSON, Jr.
Hillsborough, June 6, 1843. 58-3w

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having, on the 7th day of June, 1843, taken Letters of Administration according to law, on the Estate of Dr. James C. Smith, deceased, hereby gives general notice to all creditors of said Estate, to present their claims, duly authenticated, within the time limited by law for that purpose, otherwise this notice will be pleaded in bar of recovery. Debtors to said Estate are requested to make payment immediately.

WM. T. SMITH, Adm'r.
June 10, 1843. 58-1m

Received per Cotton Plant,

60 BAGS prime RIO COFFEE,
20 do do Laguira ditto.
For sale by S. W. TILLINGHAST.
June 5, 1843. 57tf

LARGE SALE OF
Valuable PROPERTY.

THE Subscriber, being under the necessity of closing his present business, will offer for sale at Public Auction, at the Market House in Fayetteville, on Thursday the 6th day of July next, if not disposed of at Private Sale, ALL HIS REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY, to-wit:—

NINE VALUABLE SLAVES,

Comprising 1 Man, 3 Women, and 5 Boys & Girls.
All his Household Furniture.
2 Horses and 6 head of Cattle.
1 two horse Wagon and 1 Cart and Gear.
Sundry Plantation Tools.
A small stock of Coach-maker's Materials, and sundry articles of Store Furniture, Paints, &c.

REAL ESTATE.

His Dwelling House and Lot on Dick Street, containing 1 1-6 acres, well improved.

1 vacant Lot on Hay Street, now leased to John W. Baker, 48 feet 6 inches front on Hay Street.

1 other vacant Lot on Hay street, joining Charles T. Haigh, Esq., 48 feet 6 inches front on Hay street.

1 other vacant Lot on Hay street, joining the above, 39 ft. 10 in. front on Hay street.

100 acres of Land, on the waters of Black River and Silver Run.

Also, a desirable SUMMER RESIDENCE, 3 miles from town, on the Chatham Road, with about 260 acres of Land.

The above Property will be sold on a liberal credit, which will be made known on the day of Sale.

JAMES BAKER.
Fayetteville, May 31, 1843. 56ts

TO THE WORLD!!

CAN we for a moment look upon our wide-spread land, and behold the fearful amount of suffering and disease that there exists, without a feeling of painful sympathy arising in our hearts, accompanied with the desire of bestowing relief if we possessed the power? No, we cannot; the human heart goes forth to meet its fellow, and extends to him the hand of sympathy, if nothing more. This may soothe, but it will not cure. He still feels himself an object that is loathed,—he still feels himself a cripple; the anguish still lingers around his pillow. Those at all familiar with the history of diseases cannot help being struck with the rapid increase of that peculiar range of diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, or habit of the system;—diseases of the mucus tissue; also of the osseous and glandular system, scrotula, cancerous ulcers and obstinate cutaneous eruptions, chronic sore eyes, and disease of the bones. The chief cause of their increase is owing to their being hereditary, running through whole families and spreading destruction along their path. But for all these ills there has a new medicine dawned upon the world; and in offering to the public this new preparation, which has for its object the relief of suffering humanity, it becomes necessary to state upon what grounds it puts forth its merits and the reasons upon which it founds its superior claims to the attention of the afflicted, that all who require its use may fearlessly repose full confidence in its restorative virtues. But let us introduce our reader more particularly to this new preparation, which has already been announced to the public under the name of

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.

This medicine is the result of years devoted to laborious chemical experiments in testing various modes of preparation, enabling them to concentrate in the most efficient form all the medicinal value of the true Sarsaparilla; and they have at last accomplished this most desirable result by means of an entirely new, ingenious and costly apparatus. The process throughout is governed by strictly chemical laws, so that the essential principles, or the principle on which the restorative virtue of the Sarsaparilla depends, is entirely preserved. This is then combined with other articles, selected wholly from the vegetable kingdom, all of which are the most powerful purifiers of the blood, which are then concentrated into a fluid extract that has been found by experience to possess the important power of immediately arresting the progress of disease and restoring the patient to perfect health. Therefore, those suffering from disease arising from an impure state of the blood or habit of the system, such as obstinate cutaneous eruptions, rheumatism, chronic sore eyes, or diseases arising from an injudicious use of mercury, or imprudencies in life, have only to use this preparation, which has all combined that can be useful in the removal of their complaints. Combined with the other advantages which the preparation possesses, the proprietors have reaped the experience of a scientific gentleman who resided many years in that country which produces the best, in fact the only true, species of Sarsaparilla. The proprietors, during the many years they have been engaged in preparing it, have tried hundreds of experiments upon the human system, and have had the pleasure of witnessing its happy results in numerous instances; and they were determined not to offer it to the world until they had become thoroughly convinced of its efficacy. They have now succeeded in preparing a medicine whose restorative virtues are without a parallel in the history of medicine, which fact is fully substantiated by the numerous certificates and testimonials of cures of the most difficult kinds of disease.

This medicine has been prepared for the benefit of all suffering mankind, both rich and poor, and to the indigent poor it will be given without money and without price, by their bringing a certificate of their need from the Pastor, the Magistrate or the Alderman of their Ward. And now let the testimony of suffering humanity, who are gathering around it thick and fast and by whose inherent virtues the lame walk, the lepers are cleansed, and the afflicted are healed, bear witness of its merits. Let it stand or fall by its own inherent virtues. What it has done once it will do again, and by its use the world will be relieved of a vast amount of suffering and disease. The proprietors have made arrangements for spreading it through out the whole United States. That all may have it within their reach, it is also their intention to introduce it into the hospitals, into the alms-houses, and into all the public institutions, wherever enlightened reason may be inclined to receive it, which have for their object the sufferer's relief. And to the American public the proprietors would say, let that medicine which is destined to bring health and healing on its wings to its thousands and its tens of thousands, receive your favorable consideration—let all philanthropists sustain an article which has for its object relief to both rich and poor. As long as the medicine produces the desired result for which it is administered—and this has been proved again and again—is it not sufficient to all to administer it in cases where its benign influence may shed relief and happiness around the pillow of suffering and pain.

The following cure, at once so remarkable, so extraordinary as almost to surpass belief, has, in order to place its truth beyond the reach of suspicion or doubt, been sworn to, this 26th day of August, 1842, before his Honor Robert H. Morris, Mayor of the city of New York:

NEW YORK, August 23, 1842.

Gentlemen: A tale of misery and woe is mine to tell, and as memory, ever constant in the task, brings back scenes that have past, I shudder at the picture and almost wonder if it is so. For months stretched upon a bed of suffering and distress, racked by the most excruciating pain, dumb with agony—the only voice that came from my lips the voice of groaning, and my only hope despair. Often and often while others slept in the still hours of night, I have turned my face to the wall and wished to die.

Although I stood on the brink of eternity, and the thread of life was nearly severed, yet I still breathed on, the lamp held out to burn; I little thought it would be ever trimmed again, and only hoped that death would swallow up the flame. My sickness was first brought on by my imprudently exposing myself to a strong current of air while over-heated, which caused a sudden check of perspiration. My complaint at first seemed light and hardly worth while to call a physician; but I soon began to grow worse, and a physician was called, who prescribed some pills containing a powerful preparation of mercury, to be followed by sarsaparilla root and lignum vitæ made into a tea, which I continued using for several months without intermission. Soon after taking the mercury I began to feel its poisonous influence. My whole glandular system became affected, also the bones, joints and muscles; lumps formed upon the skin nearly as big as an egg, accompanied with intense burning heat, which kept swelling until they broke, and discharged matter and blood. These continued to increase until they covered my whole body. But this was only the beginning of my afflictions; now commenced those torturing pains termed chronic rheumatism. At times it seemed as if I was stretched upon a rack and all my limbs were being torn from each other; at others as if sharp knives were piercing me at every point. The muscles of my legs seemed tied in knots and were as hard as a bone. My distress was now so great that my groans at night disturbed the whole house and also some of the families in the adjacent buildings. I had not slept a night since the early part of December last: the only sleep I obtained was a few hours during the middle of the day pillowed up in a chair, and the eruption had also fearfully increased. My face was completely covered with an extending sore. I had now shrunk to a mere skeleton—the skin and flesh were so diseased around my thighs that the bones nearly protruded, and the physicians pronounced my case beyond the reach of medicine. Oh how I wished that I might die. From my long and protracted illness we had become much reduced in circumstances. A short time since while looking in the papers, I chanced to see your Sarsaparilla advertised, accompanied with a certificate from Mr. Burdock, of a most extraordinary cure made by its use. The case in some respects resembled my own, and I found that lingering hope still clung to life. It seemed like a whisper from heaven. The second day after I commenced taking it I felt the pain much easier and went to sleep. I had not slept like this before for months. By the time I had used one bottle, the pain had nearly left, the eruption was also much better. I now felt a strange hope gathering in my breast that I should live! perhaps be cured. No; this could not be. I dared not believe it. I sent and got another bottle, continuing to improve rapidly, and still another, and I—I a few days since a miserable, suffering, dying man, was almost well. Two weeks from the day I took the first dose I was out, and walked nearly three miles without even the assistance of a cane. And now, gentlemen—yes, now, I am well! and have testified before my God upon His sacred Word. But all might believe this statement, for it is true, true. Oh how lamely these cold words describe those fearful nights of agony, those dreadful days of suffering. True! Yes, gentlemen, I herald it to the world that all may know what your preparation of Sarsaparilla has done for me. My heart yearns towards those suffering and afflicted like I was, and I only hope this statement will induce others to pursue the same course for relief.

THOMAS TURNER. 43 Anthony street.

City and County of New York, ss: I hereby certify that on this 26th day of August, 1842, the above named Thomas Turner appeared before me, in the Mayor's office, and having been duly sworn, stated that the above statement by him subscribed, was true. ROBT. H. MORRIS,
Mayor of the City of New York.

I do hereby certify that the above is a correct statement of the case of Thomas Turner, and the effect of your Sarsaparilla upon him; his wife being a member of my congregation, I have frequently visited them and know the facts to be true.

SEYMOUR VAN DEUSEN,
Pastor of the M. E. Church, Duane st.

We, the undersigned, being neighbors of Thomas Turner, do hereby certify that the above is a correct statement of his case and the operation of your Sarsaparilla upon him.

WILLIAM LOZEY, Wine Merchant,
Corner of Church and Leonard sts.
JOEL B. FURDY, Grocer,
Corner of Franklin and Church sts.
ISAAC L. COWL, Grocer, 97 Franklin st.

Reference is also made (if any farther evidence is required) to Mr. James Brown, of the house of Brown, Brothers & Co., who is acquainted with the above particulars, in whose employ the above named Thomas Turner was for a number of years.

The proprietors also submit to the public the following certificate, from a highly respectable source, of a cure made by using their preparation of Sarsaparilla, which cannot but have the effect of placing beyond all doubt the curative powers of this medicine:

NEW YORK, August 3, 1842.

MESSRS. SANDS—*Gentlemen:* Under a feeling sense of gratitude inherent to us all when suddenly relieved from suffering and disease, I now, as an act of justice due to you, and with a view of relieving the afflicted, make known to the world the inestimable benefit I have received from the use of your Sarsaparilla. In the year 1832 I sailed from England in a vessel bound for Quebec, and while on the passage first discovered the disease which after proved to be a sore affliction; and truly I can say, 'from the crown of my head to the sole of my foot there was no soundness in me.' From the time first mentioned, down until the present, a period of more than ten years, I have suffered all that human nature was capable of bearing. I have been under the care of the most distinguished physicians, both in this country and in England, visited Bath, Cheltenham, Bristol and Gloucester, tried various specifics, among others a large quantity of Swaim's Panacea, used sulphur baths, &c. &c. As a last resort I was induced to wrap myself in a tar ointment, keep myself secluded, shunned by all, myself also shunning. I was induced to believe my case a hopeless one.

In August last, by the advice of friends, I went to the New York City Hospital, but was there told that my case was incurable. The disease now enveloped my whole body, rendering me almost hopeless; the skin thickened and cracked, and blood and matter ran, and life itself became almost a burden. A few weeks since I was induced to use your Sarsaparilla by hearing it so highly recommended, having spent near $3,000 without obtaining but little relief. After using it a short time I found myself better, and now, by using six or eight bottles, costing me less than ten dollars, I am well. Yes, I certify and declare to the world, that after spending near $2 000 in travelling and doctoring, and suffering more than can be told, I was perfectly cured by using your invaluable preparation of Sarsaparilla, and I now recommend it to all similarly afflicted. Those wishing to know farther particulars will find me at my residence, No. 27 Warren street, New York, where I shall be happy to communicate any thing in relation to the above cure.

PAUL BURDOCK.

ITS OWN WORKS PROCLAIM IT.—Let the following speak for itself:

NEW YORK, August 16, 1842.

MESSRS. SANDS—*Gentlemen:* Owing to you a debt which money cannot pay, I am induced to make a public acknowledgment of the benefit I have derived from your (to me) invaluable preparation of Sarsaparilla. I was sorely afflicted with a terrible scrofulous disease, hereditary in our family, which commenced on my neck, and, continuing to spread, soon reached my ears, running into my head, and extended all over my face, neck, arms, and lower extremities. I became a disgusting object to look upon. At times my distress was so great that I was unable to sleep or lay down, and the disease extending into my ears, seriously affected my hearing. My face was one continuous sore, from which a discharge of matter and water kept constantly oozing out. People avoided me, supposing I had the small pox, or some other infectious disease, and I was consequently obliged to relinquish my business. Notwithstanding I had the best medical advice, and tried different plans of treatment, the disease continued to grow worse, until I gave up in despair. Fortunately for me, I chanced to fall in with a lady on board a railroad car while travelling for my health, who informed me that her son was at one time in as bad a condition as I was, and that by using your Sarsaparilla he was speedily cured. I immediately procured the article and commenced using it, and now, after having used less than six bottles, I am well and able to attend to my business. I send you this statement as an act of justice, only hoping it may induce the afflicted to make use of the right medicine, and thereby save them much suffering and expense.—Those wishing to learn further particulars concerning my case, will find me at 207 Greenwich street, where it will afford me great pleasure to communicate anything in relation to the above,

AMOS DENMAN.

Prepared and sold at wholesale and retail, and for exportation, by A. B. SANDS & CO., Druggists and Chemists, Granite Buildings, 273 Broadway, corner of Chamber street, New York.

Price $1 per bottle; six bottles for $5.

EDWARD J. HALE, Agent, by special appointment for the Proprietors, for Fayetteville and vicinity. B. Oates, Charlotte, N. C: Haviland, Harral & Allen, Charleston, S. C: Haviland, Risby & Co., Augusta, Geo.: Mosely & Co., Mobile, Ala.
February 10, 1843. 41-cowlY

COPARTNERSHIP.

C. T. HAIGH has taken into copartnership his son JOHN C. HAIGH, and the business will hereafter be conducted under the Firm of CHARLES T. HAIGH & SON.
June 7, 1843. 57tf

MORE CHEAP BOOKS.

BULWER'S NOVELS, at 25 cents each, viz: Last of the Barons; Alice; Ernest Maltravers; Eugene Aram; Paul Clifford; Last Days of Pompeii; Pelham; Devereux; Rienzi;

The Czarina, 25; Martin Chuzzlewit, by Boz, at 7 1-2 per No.; O'Connell's Ireland, 25; Life of John C. Calhoun, 12 1-2; Jack Hinton, 50; Charles O'Malley, 1 25; Pictorial History of the United States, 25 cents per No.; The Marriage Ring, 37 1-2; Young Ladies Friend.

Milman's History of the Jews, 3 vols. for 75; Moffett's Southern Africa at $1; Taylor's Ancient Christianity, 1 30.

Brande's Encyclopedia of Science, Literature and Art, at 25 cents per No.

E. J. HALE.

SAND-HILL RESIDENCE.

A DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE for Rent for the ensuing Summer, or for the whole year. Terms $50 a year, or $12 a month for the Summer months. Apply to

C. B. MALLETT.
May 23, 1843. 55tf

MARBLE FACTORY,

BY JAMES FOSTER.
Fayetteville, June 18, 1842. 7tf

GEORGIA INSURANCE
AND TRUST COMPANY.
At Augusta.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS,

Of which $627,000 is paid in, and invested in Bank Stocks, and the balance in a course of payment, by monthly instalments.

THE undersigned, as Agents of the above Company, will insure Houses and Goods against loss by fire, in any part of this State, and will also take river risks between Fayetteville and Wilmington and any port on the coast.

STARK & PEARCE.
Fayetteville, Sept. 12, 1837. 58-tf

Cotton Yarns—price reduced.

C. P. MALLETT offers a superior article of COTTON YARNS, assorted, from No. 5 to 10, at wholesale, at 13½ cents, cash.
February 18, 1843. 42tf

A few bushels Red Clover Seed,

for sale by J. HUSKE & SON.
March 28, 1843. 47tf

SWAIM'S EXECUTOR.

THE Subscriber has received a few copies of this Guide to Executors, Administrators and Guardians, founded on the Statute Law of North Carolina, (which has been radically changed since the publication of the Revised Statutes.)

For sale by E. J. HALE.

Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort, for Colds, Coughs, Consumption, &c.

☞ A Fresh supply just received and for Sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

PATENT MEDICINES.

Beckwith's Anti-Dyspeptic Pills.
Ditto Anti-Bilious ditto.
Moffat's Life Pills & Phœnix Bitters.
Adams's Eye Water.
Evans's Pills.

For sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

Swaim's Justice,

PREPARED expressly for the use of Justices of the Peace, and other Public Officers in North Carolina, containing, in addition to a summary of the Statute and Common Law, all the most approved FORMS and Precedents. For sale by

E. J. HALE.

Good Luck.—The recent discovery, made through the instrumentality of a deserving young lawyer, that an emigrant from the Emerald Isle was heir to an immense fortune, has been the subject of much conversation for several weeks. The lawyer to whom the Irishman so liberally gave the landed property in the West, estimated to be worth $1,700,000, as a reward for his services, is Charles Grandison Thomas, Esq. who graduated at Harvard University in the year 1838. He has hitherto been subjected to a series of deprivations incident to those who are in straitened circumstances and has sometimes been ready to despair of earning a living from his professional labors. He at one time thought of removing to the Western country, but by the timely assistance of friends he has been enabled to obtain a comfortable support. We rejoice at this unexpected smile of fortune upon him, for he is said to be a worthy young man, and we have no doubt but he will do much good with the large fortune which is likely so singularly and unexpectedly to come into his possession.—*Boston Bulletin.*

"*The False Heir.*"—In a hasty glance at this last emanation from the prolific pen of G. P. R. James, we find many striking passages. Here is a specimen from the above work:

"The love of boys and girls is an object on which gray-bearded men vent much spleen and scorn; but depend upon it, reader, when it exists in reality, it is the sweetest thing that ever life knows; it is the violet of our short year of existence. The rose is beautiful, richer in hues, full of perfume and brightness, as she flaunts her gay bosom in the ardent sun of June; but give me the violet, the dear early violet, that scents with her odorous breath the air of unconfirmed spring; the soft, the timid violet, retreating from the gaze with her blue eye cast down; the first sweet child of the sweetest season; the tenderest, the gentlest of all the flowers of the field; the emblem of the earnest and innocent affection. No, there is nothing like it! In all after years we may lay our hand upon what joy we will—pure and innocent it must be, to bear the comparison for a moment—but I say, we may lay our hand upon what joy we will, in after existence, we shall never find anything on the earth like the first flower of the heart."

FROM THE KNICKERBOCKER.

THE VALE OF GLENCOE.

About noon, one clear day in the month of February, 1792, news reached the quiet vale of Glencoe that some of the king's troops would soon arrive, to make for a short time that vale their home. A circumstance so unusual caused no slight alarm; for, in those days of rebellion and dissatisfaction, few who rose in the morning to comforts, knew where at night to rest their heads. The soldiers, on their arrival, being questioned as to their intent, declared they came but to be quartered peaceably among them for a few days. They were well received, and billeted in the usual way. All now wore a different aspect.—The lasses sought out their best attire, to honor, and it may be to win, the brave soldier lads that brought mirth to their quiet vale.

Merry hearts had assembled at the dwelling of the chief. The old piper, his white hair straggling over his furrowed cheeks, for he had seen the snow of seventy winters cover his native glen, seemed to renew his youth as he gazed with delight on the happy faces and light feet of those who did full credit to the wild spirit-stirring pipes.

Among the group assembled was the fair-haired Edith Campbell, with a heart full of happiness, even to running o'er; for that night she had listened to a tale of love from lips that knew no guile. And well had the glance of her mild eye told the secret of her own heart, as she looked confidingly in the face of Duncan McDonald, the youngest son of the chief.

Edith had attracted the attention of Pierce Cameron, one of the officers. Heartless, unrelenting and treacherous, he was indeed well fitted for the task he had undertaken. He had hovered like an evil spirit around Edith all the evening. Twice had he offered his hand to the fair girl for a dance and twice he had been refused. His look of hatred fell upon them unheeded; for happy in themselves, they saw only the bright suns of joy, and dreamed not of sorrow's stormy cloud. He was leaning on the back of a huge chair that had from time immemorial stood in the old wainscotted hall where the joyous laugh went round, muttering to himself:—"She smiles on him! Curses on her smiles! Ay, ay, birds of happiness! Smile while you may; ere long that smiling lip and love dimpled mouth will be as cold as the worm that will banquet on its beauty!" Yet he added after a pause, "I would have saved her. I would have taken her to my warm heart; would have risked the honor of a soldier to save her from the slaughter, and make her, for a while at least, my own. But she has scorned me; spurned me; and, heedless of the pang she might inflict, before my sight smiled on another.—Ay, smile on! that I may be nerved for the work that begins with morning's dawn."

At this moment something touched his foot.—Thinking his dog had followed him, he stooped to drag him from beneath the chair. He laid his hand not upon a dog, but upon the rough head of an idiot boy. The vacant eyes met his angry gaze as he dragged the listener forth, exclaiming, "Villian, what brought you here?" The boy gathered himself up, shook his shaggy head, and said in a piteous tone: "Davie's daft! Davie's daft!" (foolish.) He then kicked the poor idiot till his cries attracted the attention of some of the guests, some of whom came immediately to the spot; among the first was Edith: the poor boy the while crying in the same piteous tones: "Davie's daft! Davie's daft!" She took him by the hand, saying, as she cast a look of scorn on the officer: "This, Capt. Cameron, is a poor, inoffensive idiot boy, who has a home in every house in the vale, and the sympathy of every heart that beats in it. It were, methinks, unworthy the valor of a soldier and the feelings of a man to treat with cruelty one to whom God has denied the power of redressing his own wrongs."

"Nay, fair Edith," said Cameron, "I meant not to harm the boy. I thought it was my dog beneath the chair. To show you I intended not to harm him, I will be friends with him and ask his pardon. In earnest of which I give him this broad crown."

But the boy, as the officer advanced towards him with the piece of silver in his hand, shrunk behind Edith still piteously whining: "Davie's daft! Davie's daft!"

"Go, Davie," said Edith, "go and sit by old Allan. You will there be in no danger."

"Ay, come here, come here, ye daft loon!" said the old piper, "and dinna be troubling the gentles wi' your havers. Do ye nae ken ye hae nae business at that end o' the ha'? Little credit ye are to me for a' the pains I hae ta'en to gar ye behave like ither decent folk. Sit ye down there! or-deil hae me gin I dinna break your head wi' my drone."

Thus saying, honest Allan blew up his pipes; Davie sat down quietly by his side; the lads and lasses resumed their places on the floor; and when the piper struck up "The wind that shakes the barley," the circumstance of Davie's disaster was instantly forgotten. On went the dance, and merrily passed the laugh and jest, till it was announced that the banquet waited; then up rose old Allan, and taking precedence of the rest, played as he went the gathering tune of the clan. Soon all were seated at the festive board; and well did the old chieftain play the host. High filled he the cup of welcome, and gayly passed the time, till the "ae short hour ayont the twal" warned them to depart, the chieftain cordially shaking the hand of each guest, while old Allan played the well known air of "Guid night! and joy be wi' you a'!"

With happy thoughts Edith sought her pillow; for she had listened to a tale that gave joy to her heart, and had made a promise that was to join her fate forever with that of him she loved.

Edith was parentless. A mother's care she had never known; and three years previous to the period at which this tale commences her father had fallen fighting in what he thought a good cause. Her dwelling was only a short distance from that of the chief, where with a maiden aunt she lived, if not in affluence, at least in comfort and content. Edith was the idol of the vale. With spirits light as thistle-down, that floated o'er her native hills, and a heart in which was garnered every pure and noble sentiment, in her the erring found an adviser, the sick a friend, and the afflicted a soother. Her heart yearned for something on which to lavish its devotion. She had found all she wished in young Macdonald, and she was happy.

It was with bright hopes then that Edith prepared to press her pillow. But, never unmindful of her duty to that Being who guards and guides the good, before she sought repose she meekly bent the knee. As she thus knelt in humble prayer, she heard footsteps under her casement; and presently a voice in low tones sung the following words:

"The moon is shining clear, ladye;
The moon is shining clear;
Oh, dinna close your e'e in sleep,
For danger hovers near, ladye,
For danger hovers near.

"Then dinna sleep to-night, ladye;
Oh, dinna sleep to-night;
For Death will soon be busy here,
Although the stars shine bright, ladye,
Although the stars shine bright."

Edith rose from her knees, and opening the casement, saw by the light of the moon Davie, the idiot boy beneath. To her question of what brought him there, he held up a feather, then a secret token much in use to warn friends to fly, and again sung, in half-whispered accents:

"Up and awa', ladye;
Up and awa'!
I'll guide ye frae danger
Before the cock craw.

"Death's i' the vale, ladye;
Death's i' the vale!
I hear i' the night wind
The coronach and wail.

"Dinna bide here, ladye;
Dinna bide here!
Why linger ye, ladye,
When death is sae near?"

The strain was so wild, the words so fearful, that Edith, sinking with fright, yet determined to know the worst, hastily wrapped her plaid around her, and descended with noiseless step to learn from her mysterious visitor something more than his wild song imparted.

On reaching the spot where Davie stood, the only reply she could get to her question of what was the meaning of his wild words, was "Death's i' the vale, ladye! Death's i' the vale!" And seizing her hand, he almost dragged her along the path that led to the old chieftain's dwelling.

"I cannot go there," said Edith, "the family are all asleep!"

"Sae muckle the waur," replied Davie, "but we maun wauk them. Gin ye lo'e the young eagle, gang till his eyrie and wauk him while ye may."

They had now reached the door of the dwelling. At this moment a blue light was seen to ascend, about a quarter of a mile from them. Davie on perceiving it clasped his hands in agony. "It's ower late!" he cried wildly, "it's ower late! In, ladye, in; and dinna stir till Davie comes back again!"—So saying, he fled swiftly up the vale.

Edith had now no alternative but to knock and gain admittance. Soon she heard footsteps, and a well known voice asked "who knocks?" "It is Edith Campbell" was the trembling reply. Instantly the door was thrown open; and her lover, in alarm, asked the cause of her visit. Soon the tale was told; but before young Macdonald could reply, a wild cry was heard, and Davie, breathless and covered with blood, rushed into the hall.

"Come!" he cried, "the pass is no' guarded! The bluid hounds are out, but ye may yet rin free!"

Shouts of murder were now heard amid the clash of arms. They had barely time to close, bolt and bar, before a party of soldiers was heard at the door; Macdonald woke his father, and begged him to fly.

"No," said the old chieftain, "I will not fly till I know wherefore I fly. My son, place Edith in safety, and if flight be necessary we will through the pass and join you. I cannot think they come with ill intent. I have taken the oath of allegiance and have a letter of protection. I am therefore safe.

The knocking still continued at the door. Davie, who had been absent a few minutes, now returned. He had unfastened the casement of a large window at the back of the house, and seizing Edith's hand, he said: "Dinna stay, ladye; dinna stay. The pass is no' guarded, and death's i' the vale!"

Davie now led the way, Edith and Macdonald following: the wild cries of murder and death ringing in their ears as they fled toward the mountain pass. The massacre had begun. Men, women, and children were seen flying in wild disorder, while the fires that rose from the burning dwellings of the doomed clan gave noon-day's light to the gray dawn of morning.

The boy slacked not his pace till he had piloted them safely through the pass; then suddenly stopping, he said: "Ladye, Davie can gang nae farther. I ken'd I would die; for he struck hard wi' the braid-swod, and then fired."

"And who, poor boy, could have had the heart to strike thee?" as she looked in his pale face.

"Capt. Cameron," replied Davie, "and I never did him ill."

"May the fiends torment him!" exclaimed the young chieftain, "for harming one so helpless. The vow will serve thee little, poor fellow; but I will avenge thy wrongs should the proud soldier cross my path."

"Oh, try Duncan, try to bear him to some place where he can find help!" said Edith, as she bent over the poor boy.

"Dinna mind me, lady; and dinna seek help on this side the border," said Davie, as he pressed his hand to his wounded side. "There's nae langer a home for the Macdonalds among the yellow broom and blooming heather. Davie will never mair see the muircock rise whirring frae its nest, nor watch the bonnie plovers flee o'er the muirland. Davie's race is run; but ye are safe, ladye, gin ye can cross the border; and Davie may as well die. The bonny briggins are a' burnt down that used to be his bield; and the kind voices that bade him come pen, are a' hushed and still!"

It was by this time broad day-light. On the left of the road was a thicket, and something that bore the appearance of a rude shed, which had probably been used by hunters when chasing the mountain deer. To this they bore the wounded boy. Edith spread her plaid, and on it Macdonald carefully placed Davie. All fear of pursuit was lost in anxiety for the poor lad, to whom, in all probability, they owed their lives; and who had risked his, without a murmer, to save them. They could perceive, as they occasionally cast a glance toward the road, those who had escaped the slaughter flying to seek safety and shelter among the neighboring clans. Duncan, anxious as he was for the fate of his parents, could not leave Edith alone with the dying boy. Dreading to hail from their sheltering-place their flying clansmen, no alternative remained but to rest content, and trust to that Providence who had hitherto protected them.

Edith sat resting poor Davie's head upon her lap, endeavoring to staunch the blood that flowed from his wounds. "It's nae use. I maun gang the lang gaet. I wad hae liked to lie i' the vale amang the kind hearts that aye welcomed me with a smile, and whiles pitied me with a tear; but it maunna be. A stranger sod maun cover Davie's breast, and stranger's foot-steps press it. And may be, ladye," he continued, while his voice trembled, and a tear stood in his eye, "may be ye may pass the spot; and gin ye but say "Puir Davie!" I think I'll ken your voice; for my heart has aye loupt at a kind word; and I dinna think I can ever sleep sae sound, or be sae cauld, that I canna feel kindness." He strove to raise himself on his elbow; it was nature's last effort. He fixed his glassy eyes on the face of Edith; endeavored to speak again, but utterance was denied: and in a few minutes the spirit of the idiot boy had winged its way to a brighter world.

As Edith and Duncan bent in sorrow over their departed friend, they were startled by a deep drawn sigh; and on raising their eyes, beheld Pierce Cameron with folded arms gazing on them.

"Cowardly wretch!" exclaimed Duncan, as he sprung to his side, "behold your work! You have sent to eternal rest one who would have turned aside to spare the worm that was in his path! But I have sworn to avenge him!"

The officer mournfully shook his head, while he replied, in a voice of deep sadness: "He is already avenged—fearfully avenged. I have witnessed a scene of bloodshed this morning that will live in my memory while memory remains; and my last moments will be embittered by the part I have taken in the deed. But no time is to be lost; I sought you here to save you. I have sent the soldiers on another track. There," said he, handing a paper to Duncan, "there is a protection that will enable you to pass unmolested."

"But my father?" said Duncan.

"Alas!" replied Cameron, "there lives not one in the vale of Glencoe to tell of the dreadful slaughter! And now," he added, as he threw a cloak to Duncan, and fastened his own round the neck of Edith, "go while you may."

Edith pointed to the corpse of poor Davie.

"Leave that to me, fair Edith," said Cameron. "He shall have a grave in the vale he loved; and the tear of regret shall bedew it from eyes that have seldom wept. And now," said he, taking a hand of each, "farewell! We may never meet again. But in after years, should you hear of Pierce Cameron as one that good men love, think, fair Edith, that you were the light that shone on his path and guided him to virtue."

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

Raleigh, June 10, 1843.

MR. GALES: During the discussion on the 5th instant at Fayetteville, between General Saunders and myself, I had occasion to review the course of Mr. Calhoun, on the question of the United States Bank, and stated that he (Mr. C.) reported to the House of Representatives the Bill for the establishment of the Bank in 1816, which bill met the approbation of Mr. Madison, and as is well known, brought into existence *that very institution*, the re-charter of which was vetoed by President Jackson in 1832, and which, though extinct, still came in for a full share of General Saunders' denunciation.—*He denied that Mr. Calhoun reported the bill.* I had not the Journal with me, and therefore could not support my declaration by a reference to it. Since reaching here, however, I have examined the Journal fully, and find, that I was correct in asserting, not only that Mr. Calhoun, who pretends now to have a holy horror of a National Bank, *voted for* and *supported* it in 1816, but that he was the *very identical person who* REPORTED THE BILL! These are the facts. On the 6th of December, 1815, that part of the President's Message which had reference to the Currency, was referred to a special Committee consisting of Mr. Calhoun, of S. C., Mr. Pleasants and Mr. Tucker of Va., Mr. Hopkinson of Penn., Mr. Pickering of Mass., Mr. Robertson of La., and Mr. Macon of N. C. (See 26th page of Jo., H. R. 1815.)

On the 136th page of the same Journal, I find the following:

"MR. Calhoun from the Committee on that part of the President's Message which relates to a uniform National Currency, REPORTED A BILL *to incorporate the subscribers to the Bank of the United States*, which was read the first and second times and committed to the Committee of the whole House."

This was on the 8th January, 1816, and on the 14th of March thereafter, the question was finally taken on the passage of the bill and carried by a vote of 80 to 71. (See Jo. H. R., page 489.) Mr. Calhoun, Lowndes, King, (now Senator from Ala.) Ingham, Forsyth, St. Geo. Tucker of Va., Edwards, of Warren Co., N. C., Yancey, of Caswell, and a large majority of the Republican Party of that day, voting for the measure. It passed the Senate by a vote of 22 to 12. Of those who supported the bill in the Senate, *seventeen* were Republicans and *five* belonged to the Federal Party; and of the twelve who opposed it, *seven* were Federalists and *five* belonged to the Republican School. In the Ho. of Reps. there was a majority of 36 or 40 of the Republican Party, who were the advocates of and voted for Mr. Calhoun's bill! It was also a *Southern* measure, nearly TWO to ONE of the delegation from the South being in favor of it. The vote of North Carolina was NINE *for*, and *three* against the bill, and that of South Carolina was *seven* for, and but *one* against it! Here perhaps I might stop, these facts being sufficient to falsify the allegation so frequently made for political effect, that a National Bank was and is a *Federal* measure, and that the Whigs in avowing the belief that such an institution is necessary to restore prosperity to the country, and furnish a sound and uniform currency, have departed from the principles of the Republican Party; but I desire to call the attention of the voters of the 5th Congressional District, to the course taken by Mr. Calhoun on the Bank question in 1814. On page 504 of the House Journal of that year is the following:

"The Resolution which was reported as an amendment by the Committee of the whole House was again read, viz: *Resolved*, that it is inexpedient to establish a National Bank with branches in the several States."

A motion was made by Mr. Stanford, to amend the resolution, by striking out the words, *with branches in the several States*," —Decided in the negative, *Yeas* 14, *Nays* 138; Mr. Calhoun, and the entire South Carolina delegation, together with nearly the whole of the Republican Party, voting in the negative. The question was then taken on the resolution, and it passed, *Yeas* 93, *Nays* 54. Mr. Calhoun voted in the affirmative. Again: In 1834, Mr. Calhoun favored the re-charter of the Old United States Bank, and declared in substance that it owed him more than any man living, and that it would not have been chartered in 1816, had it not been for his efforts. In the face of all these facts, of so recent a date, and so well authenticated, Mr. Calhoun is lauded by his adherents, as having been uniformly opposed to a Bank, and the measure itself is denounced by them, as dangerous to the country, and its liberties, and the Whigs held up as *Federalists* for advocating it. In support of the opinion which they now entertain of the policy, and constitutionality of a Bank, the Whigs have the authority not only of GEORGE WASHINGTON, who presided over the Convention that framed the Constitution, but of James Madison, James Barbour, Nelson, Giles, Lowndes, Forsyth, Crawford, Gallatin, and a host of others, who were high in the confidence of the Republican party. Add to this the decision of the highest Judicial tribunal of the nation, composed of sound Jurists and upright men, as to its constitutionality, and what more does any reasonable man wish?

In the address put forth by the late South Carolina Convention nominating Mr. Calhoun for the Presidency, it is assigned (amongst others) as a reason why the people should support him, "*that few men have been so efficient in saving the liberties of the country from that most dangerous of all the instruments of* FEDERALISM, *a United States Bank!*" Astonishing, indeed, is it that such an attempt should be made to deceive the People, not only as to the true character of the Bank question as a measure of public Policy, but also as regards the part Mr. Calhoun has acted in connection with that question. He supported it in 1814-15-16, denounced Gen. Jackson and his party for their war upon it in 1833, '4, eulogised it as an efficient regulator of the Exchanges, affording a sound and uniform currency, but is *now* presented to the American People, as having been heretofore a *consistent*, and being now, a *sincere* opponent of a National Bank! But I trust the people will not suffer themselves to be deceived by such means. They know too well the political opinions of John C. Calhoun! They are beginning too to *see and feel* the distressed condition of the country, owing to the want of a sound and uniform currency, and knowing to what our fathers resorted for relief, under similar difficulties, they will ere long I trust, apply the true remedy, the establishment of a National Bank, well-checked and properly regulated.

I should not have troubled you with this long letter, but I desired to place myself right before the public in relation to Gen. Saunders' denial, and I have been carried farther into the subject than I intended.

I am, very respectfully,
Your fellow citizen,
HENRY W. MILLER.

FROM THE RICHMOND WHIG.

Before the rise of Jacksonism it was a rare thing to hear of peculation in office. A few which occasionally occurred, made a profound impression on the public mind. Now they are of constant, almost daily occurrence, and from their frequency scarcely produce a remark! We presume that the number of defaulters in the last ten years, and the amount of public and corporate property stolen, are unexampled in the records of history.

We have dated this new and infamous era as cotemporaneous with the rise of Jacksonism. That the Chronology is true is certain, and we believe it equally so, that the deplorable relaxation in the morals of public men, which has led to the rapid growth of the crime of official robbery, is owing to the spirit of Jackson's method of acquiring and maintaining his popularity, still kept up after his retirement by his successor Van Buren.

A prominent and the most marked characteristic of Jackson's Demagoguism, was the *lowering of the standard of qualification* for official trust. His policy in doing so was obvious and eminently successful as it regarded the only end he consulted, namely his own popularity. It made office hunters of thousands of men, who, under the honest predecessors of General Jackson, would never have dreamed of thinking themselves qualified for official station: and wherever it made a place hunter, it made of course, a parasite and an active partizan. By this means, Jackson and Van Buren recruited their mercenary legions.

The hope of office, from which the most incompetent and worthless were not excluded, enlisted violent and noisy partizans throughout the land, men prepared to do ANY THING but to live by the sweat of their brow. Their electioneering services were rewarded with the offices of the People, and the more conspicuously unscrupulous those services had been, the better the Office and higher the reward. For 12 years (and he who now fills the Presidency is pursuing the same policy,) the offices of the Country it is well known, were distributed by the rule of partizan service. The deserving, the modest, the upright, the unobtrusive were overlooked: the clamorous and boisterous partizan who could recommend himself, by the lies he had circulated, the electioneering efforts he had made, and by bawling loudest the name of the Hero, monopolized the honours and emoluments of office. The example of the success of so many worthless and even infamous people in obtaining office, was an irresistible incentive to the needy and rapacious all over the Union: Hence we can account to a considerable extent for Jackson's popularity, and hence for the multitude of rogues in office, who have plundered the Public and disgraced the American name.

Let us state a single *fact* authenticated by the archives at Washington, and too well known to be disputed. In Mr. Van Buren's time, out of *seventy-eight* Land Officers, Registers, Receivers, &c., *more than seventy* were defaulters!—the most remarkable circumstance of the kind we imagine that ever occurred under any Government. *Why* did so many steal the public money? Because they were men devoid of character, who had been put in by General Jackson because they had hurraed for him, or done him partizan service. Their fitness for the place had not been consulted at all. They were in because "he rewarded his friends," as he gave notice in advance he meant to do. *Merit* was not taken into consideration. He used the public offices as his own private fund to pay off his mercenaries: and Mr. Van Buren "followed in his footsteps," for of these very 70 Land Officers not one, we believe, was displaced, although their own letters confessed their guilt. Their friends wrote that they had done and could do good electioneering service, and they were *retained*, to the eternal disgrace of the Administration which connived at the plunder of the People, and rewarded avowed Rogues.

We feel then fully authorized in stating it as a historical fact, that the enormous increase of official crime in this country, is properly ascribable to Jacksonism. Were there no other evil which has grown out of his long ascendancy, this alone would be sufficient to verify the prophecy made respecting him in 1824, by a certain *Thomas Ritchie*, that his election would be "a curse to his country!" A curse it was in every sense: A dire and most calamitous curse, which, finding the American people with an unrivalled prosperity, left them prostrate and well nigh bankrupt, and with the habits and virtues of youthful Republics, left them with the corruption and vices of a declining age.

The Philadelphia Forum says that the levying of black mail upon the office-holders of that city is on the increase. Last month the taxation upon the inspectors in the custom-house amounted to twenty-five dollars each, and upon the night-watch to eight dollars each. A pretty state of things, truly!

"I live in Julia's eyes," said an affectionate dandy in Coleman's hearing. "I don't wonder at it," replied George, "since I observed she had a *stye* in them when I saw her last."

"I expect," said a young physician just entering on the practice of medicine, "to see a good many death-beds." "No doubt," said his friend, "if you have much practice."

The Honors to the President.—In another part of our Journal we give the details of the visit, speeches, processions, &c. &c. called forth by the visit of the President to the city of New York. They show that the city poured forth in mass, without reference to party prejudices, or party preferences, and therefore, here probably has been the greatest display ever before made in honor of a Public man. From 11 o'clock A. M. to 3 P. M. there was one continued stream of population from the upper parts of the city to the Battery, and when Mr. Tyler landed at Castle Garden there were on, and in the vicinity of the Battery, and the Bowling Green, probably 60,000 people. The military and the cavalcade, and the procession were nearly one hour and a half in passing our office, but in these processions were but a very small part of the immense multitude. Mr. Tyler belonging to no party, and no party intending to belong to him, there was not only a curiosity to see this novelty of a President without a party, but an emulation among the contending parties, to turn out and swell the crowd. Thus a crowd Gen. Jackson himself could not draw, nor Gen. Harrison, the most popular of our late Presidents, Mr. Tyler *did* draw, for all parties were out, none through party hostility staying at home, or deeming that their presence added any thing to his popularity.—*New York Express.*

Court Etiquette.—The New York Commercial gives a full account of the reception of the President in New York, and after describing the scene at the introduction of the Mayor, says:

"After this ceremony was concluded, the President was introduced to several persons near him, while Mr. Robert shook hands with several of his acquaintances, and in reply to the inquiries after his father's health, invariably answered—'*My father*, THE PRESIDENT, *is very well.*'"!!

The New York Commercial learns that the Tyler party closed the grand procession in New York, and filled one entire cab—and there were four persons in an omnibus "who are said to be also of the Tyler party."

The President and Irish Repeal.—The President while in Philadelphia was waited on by a Committee of the Irish Repeal Association, and invited to attend a meeting of that body. Engagements prevented him from accepting the invitation, but the Philadelphia Ledger reports him as using the following language to the Committee:

"I am the decided friend of the repeal of the Legislative Union between Great Britain and Ireland; that I ardently and anxiously hope that it may take place, and that I have the utmost confidence that Ireland will have her own Parliament, in her own capitol, in a very short time. On this great question I am no half-way man."

While we cannot condemn the sympathy felt by the American People for the wrongs of Ireland, we cannot shut our eyes to the gross impropriety of the language quoted above. The President of the U. States represents this country in its negotiations and intercourse with foreign nations, and what right has he to use language which is calculated to disturb the friendly relations which exist between our own and another Government? He does not talk as *John Tyler;* if he did, Heaven knows there would be little harm in any thing he would say: but he speaks as the Chief Magistrate of the Union, and should therefore put a bridle on what seems to be his "unruly member."

Petersburg Intelligencer.

The Irish Repeal Excitement.—Meetings were held in the city of New York nearly every evening during the last week, the object of which seems to have been to collect contributions in aid of *Mr. O'Connell's project* for the repeal of the legislative union between England and Ireland. The speeches teemed with violent reprobation of British injustice, and with abuse of the Duke of Wellington and Sir Robert Peel. Threats of ludicrous impotence hurled against the British Government were responded to with the wildest enthusiasm. At the meeting on Tuesday evening Mr. Eugene A. Casserly is said to have read the following announcement:

"In the event of Sir Robert Peel's fulfilling his threat of sending troops into Ireland to put down the repeal movement at the point of the bayonet, on demand I promise to pay one thousand dollars to aid in organizing an army of twenty thousand men to invade the Canadas.

"JOHN MULLEN.

"*New York, June* 6, 1843."

Whereupon the whole assembly sprang to its feet, and for full ten minutes indulged itself in extravagant demonstrations of applause, the intemperance of which, according to the Freeman's Journal, was fearful to witness. Mr. Casserly then added that there were in the room one hundred other gentlemen pledged to deposite each a similar sum of one thousand dollars, in the event of any bloodshed in Ireland.

The Freeman's Journal (Catholic Register) reports the proceedings at length of four of these meetings, at which the sum of $1,356 and upwards was contributed in furtherance of repeal.

Journal of Commerce.

The United States frigate Raritan, which has been on the stocks at Philadelphia for more than twenty years, was launched on Tuesday last amidst the cheers of a large assemblage of spectators. Mr. Upshur, Secretary of the Navy, and Gen. Henderson (of the United States Marines) were present on the occasion.

The Raritan is a first-class frigate, and is pierced for 64 guns. Her dimensions are: length on deck 181½ feet, extreme breadth 46 feet 2 inches depth of hold 23 feet 2 inches, burden 1,726 tons, according to custom-house measurement. She will mount on her gun-deck thirty 32-pounders and four 8-inch Paixhan guns; on her spar-deck the armament will consist of 42-pound carronades. Her complement of men will be 150.—*National Intelligencer.*

A Profitable Cow.—The Wheeling Times says, "a cow, known to be extraordinary for milk, owned by S. Sprigg, Esq. of this city, and kept at his farm four miles out, which has been under trial for some weeks to ascertain how much milk she would give per day during the six days of last week, gave *nine gallons* and a fraction each day, or *fifty-four* gallons during the six."

Distribution in Connecticut.—The Legislature of Connecticut, strongly Locofoco though it be, has shown its good sense by voting to accept the proceeds of the land sales, which, under the Whig distribution law of 1841, falls to the share of that State. This course was recommended by the Locofoco Governor in his message at the opening of the session. But the party press have so much to say about the iniquity of the distribution policy, its squinting at "consolidation," its tendency to corrupt the State, and other such bugbears, that the Locofoco leaders in Connecticut felt bound to resist the Executive recommendation, and have striven most industriously to persuade the Legislature to reject this money. Their efforts met with a mortifying defeat. The majority of the committee in the lower House, to whom the subject had been referred, under instructions from the party leaders, reported in favor of rejecting the "bribe." The minority of the committee dissented and introduced resolutions accepting the money. A short discussion ensued, at the close of which the majority report was *disagreed to* by the emphatic vote of NAYS *one hundred and eleven* to YEAS *sixty-two;* and the report of the minority was adopted without a division.

Albany Evening Journal.

The Missouri Republican states that "Governor Doty, of Wisconsin Territory, has been removed from office, and a violent Locofoco of New York appointed in his stead."

We further learn that Gov. Chambers, of Iowa Territory, has been removed, and a violent Locofoco appointed, the name we have not heard.

Dr. James Perrine has been removed from the office of Collector of the port of Mobile, (Ala.) and Collier H. Minge, Esq. appointed in his stead. Dr. Perrine received his appointment from Mr. Tyler, and was removed, we suppose, because he was suspected of "being *at heart* in favor of Mr. Clay." There could have been no other cause.

The St. Louis Old School Democrat, the supposed organ of Mr. Benton, holds this language.—*Alex. Gazette.*

"The success of Mr. Van Buren is the success of Col. Benton, and the overthrow of one is the overthrow of both. Hence Mr. Calhoun, Mr. Woodbury, Gen. Cass, Colonel Johnson and others, oppose Mr. Van Buren. If he succeeds, Col. Benton is his successor. If Van Buren is defeated, Col. Benton is disposed of. The friends of Col. Benton will never consent to have the votes of Missouri and Illinois thrown away on Col. Johnson as Mr. Calhoun desires, in order that Mr. C's chance of nomination may be secured and the prostration of Col. Benton effected."

Jabez W. Throop, Postmaster at Schoharie Court-house, New York, has been removed for the following reason:

"You are charged with being a strong opponent to the administration of President Tyler; that you bestow your official patronage upon the 'Schoharie Patriot,' a newspaper published in said village, which is in the constant habit of denouncing John Tyler and his measures in the most coarse and opprobrious manner. It is further alleged that your age and consequent infirmity obliges you to perform the duties of your office by deputies, who are also violent opposers to President Tyler. An immediate explanation is required.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JOHN A. BRYAN.
Second Assistant Postmaster General.

If we mistake not the signs, the scheme is on foot to read the Calhounites out of the Democratic Church, with all conceivable despatch. After consultation, the "Old Hunkers" are decidedly of the opinion that the Chivalry are more troublesome than profitable. The term, "*Retreating Democrats*," as applied to them is becoming daily more current, and all the preliminaries for a "Paddy's hint" are in a state of forwardness.

We should regret, on more accounts than one, to see the Chivalry turned adrift at this early day. They are too young, tender and inexperienced to shift for themselves; and for their sakes, we would have them diligently cherished yet awhile by the motherly care of the "Old Hunkers." For another and more important reason, too, we would have them kept within the fold: If retained, they will in twelve months produce immense botheration among the Democracy, and fret and harrass them, until the "Old Hunkers" would be sick of existence.

Richmond Whig.

Free Trade.—Lest some of our readers should forget what our Locofoco friends understand by free trade, we repeat the facts that in 1841 the whole importation into the United States was $127,945,000. The whole amount of duty on this was $14,487,000, or 11¼ per cent. The whole amount of our exports during the same time was $91,000,000; the amount of duties levied on these by foreign Powers was $113,500,000, or at the average rate of 124 per cent.

To restore this condition of things, turn the tide of specie from America to Europe, and import $37,000,000 a year more than we export, the Locofoco press is vociferous in urging a "repeal of the existing tariff." True, some of them think very favorably of protection; but what right had *a Whig Congress* to enact a good law? Because they did it is a sufficient reason for its repeal!—*Buffalo Commercial Advertiser.*

The papers state that the people of the Chicago district of Illinois expect to send to Congress, in the person of Mr. John Wentworth, editor of the Chicago Democrat, a member whose height is seven feet two inches.

A Gentleman.—There have been various definitions of "a gentleman," but the prettiest and most poetic is that given by a fair girl in New York the other day. "A gentleman," said she, "is a human being, combining a woman's tenderness with a man's courage."

A rascal on trial in Lexington, Ky., for theft, actually picked his attorney's pocket of a silver snuff box, while he was making a speech to the jury in his favor.

All is not gold that glistens.—A few days ago, a Gold Watch, the *face* of which was, originally, German Silver, but which, through the new Galvanic process, had been neatly gilded, was exchanged for a good Silver Watch, with $20 to boot, to a travelling Pedlar. Goods purchased of Pedlars are generally imperfect, and cost higher than good articles. There is no ware so deceiving as Jewelry, and persons wanting it, had better always purchase of the regular dealers.—*Raleigh Register.*

Repudiation.—Quite a change has occurred in Mississippi on this subject. The Columbus Democrat says that since the famous 22d of February Convention its old advocates have been abandoning the doctrine. Mr. Brown, the Locofoco nominee for Governor, is for the payment of the public debt, and even ex-Governor McNutt has declared that a portion of it ought to be paid.

Washington Irving.—We learn from the New York Mirror that this distinguished gentleman has lately received a large legacy from the late Mr. Hicks, of Waverly Place, New York, and that he is about to return to the United States on account of his health.

Trade of St. Louis.—The St. Louis Democrat of the 3d inst. thus recapitulates the steamboat trade of the previous week:

"Fifty steamboats have arrived, and about the same number departed, during the week, laden with produce or merchandise. Of the following articles there have been exported 860 hogsheads and 31 tons (in bulk) of bacon; 1,000 sacks of corn; 3,000 barrels of flour; 2,000 bales of hemp; 27,000 pigs of lead; 900 barrels and kegs of lard; 1,300 barrels of pork; 900 hogsheads of tobacco; 2,000 barrels and sacks of wheat.

"And there have been imported 400 hogsheads of bacon; 1,600 sacks of corn; 2,500 barrels of flour; 1,300 bales of hemp; 20,000 pigs of lead; 700 barrels and kegs of lard; 600 barrels of pork; 1,100 hogsheads of tobacco; 5,200 barrels and sacks of wheat."

A Dear Bottle of Wine.—The Foreign correspondent of the Enquirer—"Agricola"—writes the editors from Bremen that he has sent them a bottle of the celebrated rose wine, which is 228 years old. The writer gives the following account of it: "This rare article can only be obtained at the Cellar in half bottles, and then in small quantities. Until recently, it was only permitted to be used as a Medicine in cases of extreme illness. Its flavor is exquisitely delicious, though its taste is not peculiarly rich. A thimble full is as much as is usually drank at a time. You may rely upon its having attained to the age of 228 years! It was made about the time Pocahontas was born. I present it to you for the use and benefit of the *individual States* composing the American Union; and as furnishing a lesson with regard to public economy.

This bottle of wine cost originally 20 cents. By allowing two per centum for leakage, shrinkage, &c., and six per centum interest on the purchase money, added to the principal annually, afterwards bearing a like interest, and you make the present cost *seven millions eight hundred and eighty-four thousand seven hundred and nineteen dollars and twenty-eight cents!!!* A larger sum than the entire public debt of Virginia. For my own gratification, I employed an accurate arithmetician to make a calculation for me, and the above is the astonishing result. A single bottle of wine worth, at prime cost, with compound legal American interest, the enormous amount of $7,884,719 28."

The one bottle and the *thimble* measure forbid us from exclaiming in the language of Richard Swiveller, Esq., "pass around the rosy!"—*Richmond Compiler.*

Gapes in Chickens.—A writer in the Farmers' Cabinet, says positively, that the gapes in chickens, which cause so many to die, are occasioned by worms in the windpipe; and that if the poulterer is pleased to take a feather, strip the sides all off except a small tuft at the end, dip this in spirits of turpentine, catch the chicken, open its mouth and just touch this turpentine to the mouth of the windpipe, which may easily be seen at the top of the tongue and near its roots, the worms will almost instantly die, and the chicken as instantly recover. He says there is no danger to the chicken from this course.

The editor of the American Farmer agrees with the writer of the above, but says, "we deem it proper to add the remedy which we have always found effectual. Whenever we found our chickens laboring under the disease, we gave them each a strong solution of assafœtida, which invariably cured the disease, and as we supposed, by dislodging the worm, which we took it for granted was the cause of the disease."

A Scene not in the Bill.—Gov. Porter attended the Walnut street Theatre on Tuesday evening. His Excellency was accompanied by some friends, and soon after his arrival, an ardent admirer, anxious to distinguish himself in a peculiar manner, rose, and with a stentorian voice proposed "three cheers for Governor Porter." An awful pause ensued—no one seconded the motion, and instead of the contemplated shout, there was an audible titter among the audience. The scene, says our informant, was rich.

Philadelphia Inquirer.

Married—In Kennebunk, Maine, Mr. James Peace, to Miss Wisdom Ann Jones.

"Upon hearing the above read, Ephraim sat right down and wrote out the following on the slate. Simon put on his spectacles and read it off, after some spelling, with an air of surprised pleasure. The old man says he never could get the hang of this rhyme business.

In Kennebunk, down THAR in Maine,
Jim Peace Miss Jones did wed;
To share through life, in joy or pain,
A mutual board and bed.

Their store and basket time shall bless,
Their children shall increase;
'For Wisdom's ways are pleasantness,
And all her paths are PEACE.'"

The N. Y. Aurora opens a bit of poetry in the words and fashion following, to *wit:*

THE WIFE.

"She clung to him with woman's love,
Like ivy to the oak,
Whilst her head with crushing force,
Earth's chilling tempests broke."

The Pittsburg Sun thinks the *idea* is very beautiful, though it is not exactly plain whether the tempest broke her head, or her head broke the tempest! There was a "smash up," however, of some sort, between them.

Lancaster Sentinel.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 21, 184[3]

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STA[TES]
HENRY CLAY OF KENTUC[KY]

FOR CONGRESS,
HENRY W. MILLER.

HENRY W. MILLER
Whig Candidate for Congress, will address the people of Cumberland [Co.] at *Averasborough*, on *Tuesday the 4th* day of [July].

The two Candidates will meet in Smithfield the 1st July.

LYNCH LAW.—Our community was [in a] deal excited last week, at an occurrence of [the] ing in the vicinity of this town. The [two] persons were arrested, and three of them [held] ver for trial at the Superior Court. Two [were] fied before sufficient evidence was obtained to tify their detention. We understand that [the] timony developed a systematic plan, by a [band] young men, to lynch a whole class of our [citi]tion. It is fortunate for the community, as the young men themselves, that their purpose arrested at once by the [firm] interposition law, in the supremacy of which only, we [must] ver forget, consists the peace and safety of [the] munity.

THE NORTH CAROLINIAN.—Our [readers] must pardon us for devoting a little more [space] show up the character of the above paper. true it is a somewhat personal matter, and [we] no disposition to discuss such, but before we done the reader will see that it was intended a political bearing.

In our last we noticed the Carolinian's charge a "little group, of which the Editor of the [Observer] was one," had "hissed" Gen. Saunders. We [have] the most conclusive evidence to prove the [truth] hood of the charge, and the admission of its hood by the Editor himself, by Gen. Saunders and by others of their party. What says the Carolinian to this? In that paper of last Saturday we find as follows:—

From the Carolinian of June 17.

"Now we never said, or meant, or believed, the Editor done any of the hissing or whooping what we did say, or meant to say, was, that the [hissing] tor was *very near—in the same corner*—where proceeded the disturbances, and we need no proof of the truth of what we said, than is furnished by two of the Observer's certifiers, who say the whistling did not proceed from either you or yourselves [the certifiers]; but that it appeared to [come] from a crowd of persons, among whom were a number of boys, who stood upon a platform, some from where you and we stood on the floor." This proves all we want to prove, and that is, the Editor was within "several feet" of the disturbance if he was not "one" of the "little group." So what is the difference between being "one of the "little group," and being only "*several feet*" from them? Why, the only benefit to be derived by the Editor's getting out of the little group, is that he thereby escape the odium of having "shouted, and hissed." Very well; as we said before, we fully acquit him of all that; *for we never charged him with it.* We said that it proceeded from persons among whom he was standing—from the [whole] tion—but we never believed or said that he [participa]ted the act."

And we *proved*, conclusively, in our last, that he did *not* "proceed from persons among whom he were standing." The above assertion of the Carolinian is therefore a deliberate falsehood. We proved that it did not proceed from the "same corner" in which we stood; but that it proceeded from the platform, quite as near to Judge Saunders himself as to us. If we were to charge the Editor of the Carolinian with picking a pocket, and he should prove that he stood "several feet" from the [pocket], we imagine he would then discover the difference between being the man and "being only several feet from him."

But there is an exculpation from the charge as graciously as it is made, and that is all we care for. And we now ask the reader to compare the above extract with the original statements, and see whether we had reason to consider the charge as made against the Editor of the Observer:—

From the Carolinian of June 10.

"Just at this juncture, we are sorry to say, the character of our town, there were manifested in one corner of the room, disgraceful to [the] Saunders, which the Judge noticed in [proper] terms, stating that he had travelled North Carolina over, and had always been treated with [respect] even by the whigs, and he expected that [he] would always so treat him. At this several [persons] were heard saying that they expected it was [from] *boys*; but we had our eye upon them, and [took] them to be "boys of a larger growth."

Again, in another part of the Carolinian of the 10th.—

"From one corner of the room where stood a little group (of which the Editor of the Observer was one) there occasionally proceeded whooping, and whistling, at every little witticism illustrated by Mr. Miller. Just at the close of the [speech] and as Mr. Miller sat down, and Mr. S. rose to make a few remarks the yelling began to turn to hiss."

We leave the public to reconcile the assertion of the Carolinian of the 10th, with those of the same paper of the 17th, in the best way they can, merely giving it as our own opinion, founded upon experience, that if we had not taken the trouble to disprove the slander, it would have been circulated throughout the District, as a positive fact, both by the Carolinian and its party.

But further: The Carolinian of last Saturday says,—

"The principal object we had in view in writing the article which has given the Editor so much needless trouble in getting certifiers, was, to shew the ungentlemanly conduct in interrupting Gen. Saunders in the midst of one of his explanations, *gruffly* exclaiming "not so, sir! not so!" And he further state that when Gen. Saunders complained of such conduct, two whig friends of the Observer exclaimed "no *gentleman* will interrupt you, General." Was not this a severe rebuke to the Editor, who had just a few minutes before "interrupted" the General in that GRUFF manner!"

And that of the 10th said,—

"The General desired to state that he said (in speaking of the N. C. Banks) that he said, or meant to say, the Bank at Raleigh, without any allusion to the Branches; here the editor of the Observer so far forgot the behavior of a gentleman as to exclaim "not so! sir; not so!"

Now all this is *false!* We did not interrupt Gen. Saunders at the time stated, or on the subject stated, and no "Whig friend of the Observer" made the remark attributed to two such friends, and no remark *at all like it* was made by any one at the time which interrupted him. At the time, and the only time we interrupted him to correct a false statement he was making, the very gentleman who afterwards, and in relation to another matter, (the whistling) said, "No gentleman will INSULT you, General," did himself interrupt Gen. Saunders. If, therefore

he had said "No *gentleman* will interrupt you, General," he would have denied to himself the character of a gentleman, for *he* interrupted the General at the same time we did.

The following is the *truth* in regard to this whole matter: We did not open our lips whilst Gen. Saunders made his explanation in regard to the Branches. But he went on to say, that it was within his own knowledge that there never had been a "Democrat" in the Board of Directors of the Bank of the State at Raleigh, until the present Treasurer, who is *ex-officio* a Director, and that he had been informed, or believed, that there was not a "Democrat" in the Board of the Bank of Cape Fear at Wilmington. Knowing this to be incorrect, we said aloud, "It is not so!" And another gentleman, if not two or more, corrected the General at the same moment. The General said, in a very testy manner, "I don't wish to be interrupted by you, sir," and after he heard out the full denial of his statement by one of the other gentlemen alluded to, he admitted his error, and went on with his speech.

Some time after this, Mr. Miller having spoken in the mean time, the whistling occurred; Gen. Saunders complained of it; and it was then that a gentleman remarked, that "it was probably boys, and that no gentleman would insult you."

This is the whole truth, out of which, by its usual utter recklessness of truth, the Carolinian has manufactured such a string of falsehoods against us. We might easily sustain it all by proof, and doubtless if we did, the Carolinian would come out with another declaration that we are "barking up the wrong tree," that he had'nt the slightest allusion to us, &c. But we will not take the trouble to array further evidence. We repeat, in the face of the community, before which the occurrences took place, that what we have stated is literally the truth. And we repeat also, that there was no hissing. Some of the Locofocos, we are informed, explain the charge of hissing, by asserting, that a *whistle* and a *hiss* are the same thing. With persons who *affect* such ignorance it would be useless to argue.

But what is there in our interposing a correction of Gen. Saunders's misstatement, so ungentlemanly! Does not every one well know, that to ask questions and interpose objections, is of very common occurrence in all these exhibitions on the stump! Certainly. And on the occasion in question both the speakers were several times interrupted by bye-standers. Why was it ungentlemanly in us and in no one else! Locofoco malignity may answer. Gen. Saunders's repeated and disrespectful allusions to Editors, and to the Observer, would have justified as repeated contradictions on the spot; and we take great credit to ourself for the forbearance with which we treated him.

And now to the political bearing which all this was intended to have. But that deserves a separate chapter, and it will be found below.

GEN. SAUNDERS CONVICTED OF WILFUL FALSEHOOD AND SLANDER.

—The reader may judge of our astonishment at learning, on Thursday morning last, that Gen. Saunders had gone to Raleigh, and there, early last week, circulated a story among his friends, that "he had been hissed at Fayetteville by Mr. Hale—that he was looking at him and saw him do it!" Surely, thought we, there must be some mistake here; since we had not only proved the utter falsehood of the charge, but had proved Gen. Saunders's own admission that he was "satisfied that we had nothing to do with" what he calls the hissing. To make sure of the matter, however, we wrote to a friend in Raleigh, enclosing a note to Mr. Wm. White, a leader of the Locofoco party, who, we were informed, had stated it upon Saunders's authority, and who, with the rest of the party there, was busily engaged in manufacturing political capital for the General out of it—there being nothing like a cry of persecution, indignity, and insult, to help prop up a falling man, who finds himself without better supports.

Before our note was delivered to Mr. White, however, two of the gentlemen to whom he had made the charge against us, addressed him the following note:—

"*Mr. White,*—Sir: Whilst in conversation with you a few days since relative to the discussion which took place at Fayetteville on the 5th instant, between the Candidates in this District for Congress, you stated, in substance, that Mr. Hale, the Editor of the Observer, had *hissed* or *whistled* at Gen. Saunders during the time he was speaking, and that you obtained the information from Gen. Saunders himself, who declared he was looking at Mr. Hale at the time and knew him to be the person.

"We have had occasion to speak of this declaration of Gen. Saunders upon the authority of the conversation with you, above alluded to. Will you do us the favor to reply in writing, as early as possible, whether Gen. Saunders did make such a statement or not. Yours with respect, &c.

"A. T. HUGHES.
"W. L. OTEY.

"*Raleigh, June* 15, 1843."

To which Mr. White returned the following reply:—

"*Dear Sirs:* I have just received your note. If you have spoken of the conversation alluded to in a way that affects either of you personally, I will at any time state verbally what I said, which I presume will be satisfactory.

"Very respectfully,
"WM. WHITE.

"*June* 15, 1843.
"To Messrs. Hughes and Otey."

The note of Mr. Hughes and Col. Otey failing to elicit the desired response, our note was handed to Mr. White, which he promised to answer by mail; but on being called on, he preferred to address Messrs. Hughes and Otey, as follows:

"RALEIGH, June 16, 1843.

"*Gentlemen:* I reply, in answer to your note just received relative to the conversation about Mr. Hale and Gen. Saunders, that I said Gen. Saunders thought, or believed, the hissing came from Mr. Hale. The other remark which I made, that Gen. Saunders saw Mr. Hale, was not intended as coming from Gen. S. I inferred it from other conversation with Gen. Saunders, that Mr. Hale was present and in sight. If you will recollect, that remark was made in reply to yours, (Mr. Hughes',) that you would not believe it—that you did not believe Mr. Hale would be guilty of such conduct.—when I replied that Gen. Saunders ought certainly to be as good a judge of it as any one else, as he saw it himself.

"Very respectfully yours,
"WM. WHITE.

"To Messrs. Hughes and Otey."

This note he desired might be taken as a reply to ours also, and though it does not entirely meet one of the questions we propounded to him, it is sufficient for our purpose. We not only asked Mr. White if Gen. Saunders had made the assertion in question, but, if not, we asked him, "what Gen. Saunders did say on the subject in connection with our name!"

It will be seen that Mr. White endeavors as much as possible without a sacrifice of truth, to rid Gen. Saunders of the responsibility, by assuming a portion of it himself. For, let it be borne in mind, that between Mr. White's conversation with Messrs. Hughes and Otey and his receipt of our note, the conclusive refutation of the slander had appeared in our last paper, and it became necessary to ease off the General if possible. A true answer to our question, which we doubt not Mr. White would have made if he made any, would have brought out the identical words of Gen. Saunders, and therefore it was, doubtless, that it was preferred to answer Messrs. Hughes and Otey.

But the statement of Mr. White is all-sufficient. Who told him that Gen. Saunders was hissed in Fayetteville? He says Gen. Saunders told him.—Who told him that "Gen. Saunders thought or believed the hissing came from Mr. Hale!" Why Gen. Saunders himself. How came the "inference" on Mr. White's mind that Gen. Saunders was "looking at Mr. Hale at the time and knew him to be the person?" Why Gen. Saunders put it there of course;—Mr. White does not pretend to have had any other source of information.

Let the reader look at this whole matter. We proved by the certificates of two gentlemen in our last, and we could prove it by a hundred if necessary, that there was no hissing. So that that convicts Gen. Saunders of falsehood No. 1. We proved by another gentleman that Gen. Saunders admitted whilst here that he was satisfied we had nothing to do with it. That convicts the General of falsehood No. 2. We proved by two gentlemen that it was no one in company with the Editor of the Observer who whistled, and by one of them that we were speaking to him at the very instant; and unless the General can prove that a man can talk and whistle at the same time, we think he is fairly in for No. 3.

We ask honest men of all parties to ponder on this extraordinary development. Gen. Saunders staid here three days after the debate. During all that time, he not only did not charge us with hissing him, but he admitted that he was satisfied we did not. What was it that changed his mind after he got to Raleigh? Was it any further information that he obtained? Not at all. So far from it, he leaves Mr. White to "infer" that he saw it all himself. Was it an idea that he might make such a charge against us with impunity in a community where we are but little known, and that the name of the *Honorable* Romulus M. Saunders would give it credence, and gain him a few votes, or help to rouse up such of the Democracy as were inclined to look coldly on him? Possibly this may have had some influence on him. But we think we can explain the whole matter, (except of course the inconsistency of the General's statement with every thing like truth and the prefix which courtesy induces people to write before his name.)

This is our explanation. That the General left here without an idea of charging such an act upon us. That the North Carolinian of the 10th arrived at Raleigh about as soon as himself. That he read its Editorials, and was as stupid as all its other readers, of all parties, in understanding it as making a positive charge against us of hissing him. That he had no idea that we would do more than merely make an Editorial contradiction of the charge. That he thought his own word and that of the Editor of the Carolinian, (which is of *equal* value,) two against one, would outweigh ours, and that it afforded him a fair opportunity to excite a sympathy in his favor. And so, according to his ethics as laid down in his letter to Bedford Brown,* he concluded to adopt the story as his own, and give it circulation, "politically" of course,—in a Pickwickian sense,—"in the sense of *ambition* and not of *knavery*."

Unfortunately for the General, the Carolinian, after leading him into this scrape, is the first to desert him, and in the paragraphs which we have quoted in another place, has fully acquitted us of the charge, as every body else does.

Will honest "Democrats" vote for such a man to represent *them?*

Gen. Saunders denied in his speech here that Mr. Calhoun had introduced the bill to charter the late U. S. Bank. Mr. Miller has proved it by reference to the Journals. (See his letter.) That may have been a mistake. He denied that the last Session of Congress had reduced the appropriations to 16 millions (*in round numbers.*) We proved by the official report in the Globe that it had. That too *may have been* a mistake, but it is not likely, as he was a member of the Congress.

He asserted that the Whigs had taxed the poor man's blanket high, and the rich man's blanket low. The law shows that the *reverse* is the fact. If *that* was a mistake, the General is unfit for his place, for he both spoke and voted on the bill.

But there can be no mistake about the General's assertions to Mr. White. They are fabrications out and out.

And moreover, we are informed and believe, that it can be proven, and WILL BE proven, to the satisfaction of any man who is open to conviction, that the identical *Honorable* Romulus M. Saunders did say, during the last Session of our Legislature, and whilst the Senatorial Election was pending, and for the purpose of influencing that election in his favor, that he would not under any circumstances vote for Van Buren. And when that is proven, we shall repeat our question.—

Will honest "Democrats" vote for such a man to represent *them?*

* *Extract from a letter from R. M. Saunders to Hon. Bedford Brown.* "I come now to the only matter in your letter to which I had the right to take exceptions on personal grounds—and that is, the part in which you admit you used the expression, "that (you) had long known (me) to be politically dishonest." You add an explanation of the "meaning" in which you intended the use of these terms. And as I understand by this explanation, you intend to disclaim the offensive sense of the words "politically dishonest," and that you did not intend thereby to impeach my *public or private integrity*—but that you used the words excepted to, in the sense of *ambition* and not of *knavery*. If in this, I have understood you correctly, then am I content, and shall consider the correspondence as closed. I have the honor to be, &c. R. M. SAUNDERS.

ANOTHER SHABBY TRICK OF GEN. SAUNDERS!

—Those who paid attention to the speech of Gen. Saunders at our Court House on the 5th inst., cannot have forgotten the stress he laid upon the fact, as he pretended it was, that on cheap blankets, such as are used by the poor man, the late Whig Congress had laid a heavy tax, whilst on the fine French blankets, which are only used by the rich, the duty was but a mere trifle. This would have been a just cause of complaint, IF IT HAD BEEN TRUE! But it so happens that it is a *fabrication* of the General's, as the following extract from the law will show. See the 178th page of the volume of Acts of the 2d Session of the 27th Congress, which may be found in the office of the Clerk of the County Court of every County in the State:—

"Fourth. On woollen blankets, the actual value of which at the place whence imported shall not exceed seventy-five cents each, and of the dimensions not exceeding seventy-two by fifty-two inches each, nor less than forty-five by sixty inches each, a duty of fifteen per centum ad valorem; and on all other woollen blankets, a duty of twenty-five per centum ad valorem."

It thus appears that on the poor man's blanket a duty of 15 per cent. on the value is laid, whilst on the rich man's blanket the duty is 25 per cent. of its value—or nearly twice as great.

The question naturally arises, did Gen. Saunders make his assertion knowing it to be false, and believing that his hearers would take it for granted that it was true because he was in Congress when the act was passed, made a speech against it, and was presumed to know what was in it?—or did he make the assertion in ignorance of the contents of the law!

We hardly know on which horn of the dilemma the General's friends would prefer that he should hang. To admit that he was ignorant of an item so important as to be brought to the special notice of his hearers, in a law which was read three times in the House, printed for his edification before it was passed, on which he made a Speech, against which he voted, and of which he has been furnished by the Government with a copy bound up in the volume of acts of that Session,—to admit this, we say, would be at once to admit that the General is too ignorant for the place he held, and which he aspires again to hold. No, his party will not admit this. We rather think, upon the whole, that they will "confess the corn," admit that the General was endeavoring to humbug his hearers, and excuse it on the ground that he did'nt think he would be found out.

Perhaps the General would like to deny that he made the assertion as charged? We dare him to do so, or any one to do it by his authority, and we will prove it by from 20 to 100 witnesses, as may be convenient to hunt up those who heard it.

YET ANOTHER.—Gen. Saunders said here, that the only expenses the late Whig Congress had curtailed, had been to reduce two salaries, making a saving of only $700; and that they had abolished no offices. The impudence of this statement may be inferred from the fact, that there sat before him at the moment, a gentleman with whom he was well acquainted, whose office had been abolished, as well as several others of the same kind in different parts of the country. We allude to the late Military Storekeeper at the U. S. Arsenal in this town.

MR. BADGER'S SPEECH IN 1840.—It has been frequently charged by the Locofocos, that Mr. Badger, in his Granville Speech which was circulated so extensively in 1840, "pronounced it a slander on the Whigs to say that they were in favor of a U. S. Bank." Gen. Saunders alluded to it, and said something of that kind in his speech here. It is only necessary to quote from Mr. Badger's speech what he did say on the subject, to place it in a proper light, and to obtain for its truth the unqualified assent of all men. It is only by garbling it that Saunders and the Locofocos make it contradict the truth. We quote the whole that relates to a Bank:—

"*United States Bank.*—Next it is said, that Gen. Harrison favours a Bank of the United States. The charge is false. His opinions on the contrary, are against a Bank. He has declared it an institution, which, as President, he would not recommend, but he has declared also, that if the experiment should be fairly tried, whether the financial operations of the Government can be carried on without the aid of a National Bank, and, it should be "clearly ascertained that the public interest would materially suffer without one," and if there were "unequivocal manifestations of public opinion in its favour, he would sanction a bill for chartering a Bank with proper modifications and restrictions." And is not this a just and proper view of the duty of a President! Gen. Harrison holds that as President, he should be bound to yield his private opinion to a *clear* manifestation of the settled convictions of Congress and the country—that he should not be authorized to set at naught the National will satisfactorily ascertained, after full inquiry and deliberation, but would feel bound to respect a mature expression of the public opinion, or in other words, "*the sober second thoughts of the People.*" Mr. Van Buren, on the contrary, claims for himself to be a component part of the Legislature, and declares his determination to use his veto against any expression of public sentiment, however well considered and often repeated. Whatever may be thought of these conflicting opinions in other respects, it can admit of no question which is the more Republican, and Gen. Harrison has the satisfaction to know that he entertains the opinion, and is following the example of the illustrious Madison."

DIVIDEND.—The Merchants' Bank of Newbern has declared a Dividend of 3½ per cent.

The Hon. Barker Burnell, Member of Congress from Massachusetts, died at Washington City on Thursday night last, of consumption, with which he has been confined at Washington since the termination of the last session of Congress. His age was 45.

The Secretary of the Treasury has issued Proposals for a loan of seven millions of dollars, at 5 per cent. or 4 per cent. the object of which is to pay off Treasury notes &c. bearing 6 per cent. interest, whereby not only the difference of interest will be saved, but the probability is that a premium will be paid for the 5 per cent. stock.

IRISH AFFAIRS.—We sincerely wish that public opinion could be brought to bear upon those who are holding meetings, delivering inflammatory addresses, and raising money, all to excite the Irish people to that rebellion or revolution which they seem to be on the eve of attempting. However deeply the sympathies of Americans may be engaged in relation to the sufferings of Ireland, they ought to recollect, that it is one of the first principles of our State policy, enforced by every patriot President from Washington down, that we should refrain from any interference whatever in the domestic affairs of other nations. As the government does, so should the people whom that government represents. What have we to do with the Union between England and Ireland? Just as much as Great Britain has to do with the Union between the Northern and Southern States of this Confederacy; or as the abolitionists of the North have to do with the domestic institutions of the South. And as we would indignantly resent any interference by Great Britain, and do indignantly resent abolition interference, so we ought not to permit our people to meddle with the Union of England and Ireland.

The conduct of a son of President Tyler, in delivering itinerant addresses, and of Ex-Governor Seward of New York, in presiding at a large meeting in New York, may be specially mentioned, to be condemned.

GEORGIA.—We learn from the Millegeville Recorder, that the vote between Calhoun and Van Buren, on the question whether the one or the other should be nominated for President by the late Locofoco State Convention, was, for Calhoun 101, for Van Buren 63—quite a formidable minority.—The Recorder says that the nomination of Cooper for Governor, was bitterly opposed by a large party, and that of J. H. Starke to supply his place in Congress was hardly more acceptable, and adds,—

"The nomination of Mr. Calhoun was likewise a source of great discontent to a large number of the members of this body. How far this distaste extended, may be understood from the single fact, that it was by one speaker characterized (as we have heard) as a damnable procedure; and by others in terms little less emphatic of thorough disapprobation. It is understood, that on this part of the Convention's doings, there is quite as much ill feeling and discontent as on any thing else. Indeed, from all we can learn, and as seems to be acknowledged here by both parties, there has seldom been a party convention, where more or as great dissatisfaction has been produced by its action, as by the one which has just been held."

The Georgia Journal, speaking of the Committee's Report, nominating Mr. Calhoun, says,—

"The Hon. Howell Cobb of Clarke, Dr. Kendall of Upson, Mr. Barclay, of Habersham, and Mr. Hunter, of Crawford, opposed its adoption in energetic terms—the latter in language highly denunciatory of the whole movement, and of Mr. Calhoun. He declared that he would tremble for the country, should Mr. Calhoun be elevated to the Presidency—that he was not with them in feeling, had always been their enemy, the enemy of Jackson, their great leader, and that his nomination by that body would be received by the "*Democracy, from the mountains to the seaboard, from the banks of the Chattahoochee to the beautiful Savannah, with* DEEP *and* DAMNING DENUNCIATION."

PRECOCIOUS BABIES.—The Madisonian in giving an account of the President's reception at Baltimore says:

"The crowd of persons at Mount Clare, in the vicinity of the railroad depot was very large, and consisted of 'men, women, and children,' and even of '*babies in arms*,' all anxious to see the Chief Magistrate of the nation."

STICK TO THE TEXT.—We are amused to find the Cheraw Gazette overlooking its positions in regard to Gen. Jackson's promises, and the comparative condition of the currency and exchanges, which have been in controversy between us, and furnishing us instead with some most edifying paragraphs from Dr. Thomas Cooper's "Manual of Political Economy!" Why, what on earth have Dr. Cooper's notions of what a Bank ought to be, or of what would result from a *supposed* state of things, to do with the questions of fact mooted between us? The Doctor's bank might be a very safe sort of bank for the people, if he could once put it in operation. But, like all visionaries, he would create such a bank as no one would take stock in. We must be excused from pinning our faith to one who, with all his talents, was an infidel in religion, a nullifier in politics, and a theorist in currency.

As to the extract with which the Gazette favors us "from a highly respected cotemporary," and which it believes to be "substantially correct," it does not at all touch the questions of fact, except in one particular, where it broadly asserts one of the very positions which we have disproved, viz: that "at the present time, exchange, at the leading commercial points in our country, upon New York, is at a *lower rate* than it ever has been during the existence of a regulator." Now this is but one of the random assertions of the Gazette itself. We have disproved it by showing that the U. S. Bank did all its exchanges in 1832 at the rate of one-eleventh of one per cent. and defying the Gazette to show any thing like this now. A reiteration of the assertion is no proof.

There is one caution we would give the Gazette in kindness. It seems to us to have a disposition to assert that the U. S. Bank had no good effect on the country;—that it neither regulated exchanges, restored specie payments, nor alleviated pecuniary want. We would beg it to remember, that its favorite, John C. Calhoun, was the author of the Bank; that he regarded it as INDISPENSABLE in 1816;—and that he declared in 1834, with all the lights of eighteen years experience before him, that but for the United States Bank, specie payments (which were suspended in 1816,) "could not have been restored." The Gazette cannot fail to perceive the predicament in which it will be placed by such a war on Mr. Calhoun's Bank.

"We think that any one who insults another and then refuses to give any satisfaction whatever, but screens himself behind the *church*, is not only guilty of a cowardly act, but is in the strongest sense of the term—*a coward.*—*North Carolinian.*

The above, with much more about insulting, and being a member of the Church, and not fighting duels, is from the last North Carolinian, and has allusion, for the third time, to Mr. Louis D. Henry's challenge to fight a duel in 1834. We are very indifferent, as may well be supposed, to what such a person as the Editor of the North Carolinian may "think" upon any matter in which we are concerned. But yet we are not willing that he should misrepresent us before the public by stating a falsehood. We say then, that we did not refuse to give Mr. Henry "any satisfaction whatever." We gave him all the satisfaction to which he was entitled, and we gave it *as testified by Mr. Henry's second, on his behalf, at the time,* "IN A MANNER SATISFACTORY TO BOTH. [Mr. Henry and ourself,] AND HONORABLE TO THEM AS MEN AND CHRISTIANS." If we cared enough for the good opinion of the Editor of the North Carolinian, we might take the trouble to tell him *how* it was done. But as we do not, he must excuse us. The only thing we would have him bear in mind, is, that before he can attach any odium to the Editor of the Observer, he will have to do away with this testimony of his friends, Mr. Henry and Dr. Cameron.

The Editor affects to think that we shun responsibility. He knows better. We cannot, if we would, and we would not if we could. We are responsible to public opinion, and to the law, and we should even consider that there was a responsibility resting on us to defend our person if assailed. There may be other responsibilities. But there can be none obliging us to commit murder or to be murdered in a duel. We have a higher responsibility than that.

Whilst we remain before the public as an Editor, we shall take the liberty of exposing any slander which either an Editor or a Congressman may invent; and we may not be very mealy-mouthed about the manner of doing it. If they tell falsehoods upon us, they may expect to have them called falsehoods.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

LUMBERTON ACADEMY.

Mr. Editor: Allow me one corner of your paper to notice briefly a recent Examination of the Students of this Institution. Many persons were present on the occasion, and all appeared highly delighted.—All the classes, including the Spelling, Reading, Arithmetic, Geography, English Grammar, Chemistry, Astronomy, and Latin, acquitted themselves with great credit. The oratorical exhibition was very fine—and the whole concluded with two interesting dialogues, which excited great applause. Several of the Students had opened the English Grammar but a few weeks previous to the Examination, and indeed they seemed to parse in Syntax with much facility.

The Institution is at present in a flourishing condition, under the superintendence of a teacher who is well qualified to instruct, and who has so far given universal satisfaction. I hope he will be well sustained.

A SPECTATOR.

We learn that the *immortal* author of the "Terrapin Bill," passed at the last session of our Legislature, was in our town yesterday. Our citizens intended to invite him to a Terrapin Dinner, and had despatched messengers to obtain the amphibious spoil, but learning that business of great importance called the gentleman hence they were compelled to forego the honor. It is rumored that the business of "great importance" was the measuring the tails of the Terrapins in Pamlico.—*Old North State.*

Strange Cargoes.—The N. O. *Tropic* says—Messrs. J. A. Merritt & Co., cleared from this port yesterday, for Canton, (China,) the ship *Delia*, with 2,363 bales cotton, and 6,626 pigs lead; and for St. Petersburg, (Russia,) the ship *Ceylon*, with 1,342 bales cotton, and 5,732 pigs lead. Cotton to Russia and China seems to be the commencement of altogether a new system of exportation. We are informed that these are the first cargoes of our great staples shipped from this port to those regions.

SUPREME COURT.

The Court met on Monday last—Present, Chief Justice Ruffin and Judge Daniel. We are sorry to learn that Judge Gaston is temporarily detained at home, by an injury received in being thrown from his carriage.

On Tuesday, twenty-one gentlemen were examined as applicants for Licence to practise the Law in the County Courts of the State, of which number the following were successful, viz:

Joseph John Norcott, Greenville, Pitt County.
William A. Burton, Catawba County.
James A. Wilson, Burnsville, Yancey County.
Thomas K. Thomas, Louisburg, Franklin Co.
Archibald H. Caldwell, Salisbury, Rowan Co.
William F. Dancy, Tarborough, Edgecombe Co.
John Y. Hicks, Franklin, Macon County.
James W. Rice, Greene County, Alabama.
M. Q. Waddell, Pittsborough, Chatham Co.
John D. Cameron, Fayetteville, Cumberland Co.
Thomas B. Wetmore, " "
John Eccles, " "
S. Graham, Duplin County.
George C. Clark, Guilford County.
Matthew Whitaker, Halifax "
Rufus Barringer, Cabarrus "
George S. Stevenson, Newbern.

And the following gentlemen have been admitted to Superior Court practice, viz:

Willis F. Riddick, Gates County.
H. Ferdinand Harris, Greenville, Pitt Co.
John W. Ellis, Salisbury.
John F. Hoke, Lincolnton.
Harvey A. Miller, Rutherfordton.
David A. Barnes, Northampton County.
Christopher C. Battle, Raleigh.
V. A. McBee, Lincolnton.
D. H. Starbuck, Guilford County.
William J. Clark, Raleigh.
J. G. Shepherd, Fayetteville.
Joseph W. Evans, Fayetteville. *Ral. Reg.*

Free Trade—Direct Taxation.—At a recent political meeting held in New Orleans, one of the Locofoco speakers, Mr. John C. Larue, in the course of his remarks, said —"*I am opposed to the collection of all duties in the Customhouse, and in favor of* DIRECT TAXATION—*for to this we must come at last!*"

Death for Sugar!—The Locos of Louisiana furnish very fair sample of the *principle*, which governs that party. The Tariff, with all Southern Democrats, it is needless to say, is, of all conceivable things, the most detestable. It is not merely unjust and oppressive—but it is grossly and palpably *unconstitutional*. The Louisiana Democrats fully concur with their brethren in this great cardinal principle—except in one small particular. They think a very high duty on sugar, not only constitutional and expedient; but absolutely necessary to the well-being of the sugar planters of Lonisiana! That's principle for you! See what follows:

How is this?—At the very meeting in New Orleans at which Mr. Larue declared himself in favor of DIRECT TAXATION, the following HIGH PROTECTIVE TARIFF resolution was adopted:

"*Resolved*, That the attempt of the Whigs to create distrust between the agricultural interest of the 1st and 2nd districts, and the Democratic party, is an insult to the intelligence of the voters. *No reduction of the duty on sugar has ever been thought of by the Democratic party*—but it has on memorable occasions been compromitted by Whig representatives and Whig combinations, whilst the Democracy have always been its supporters."

Sugar is PROTECTED by a specific duty equal to about SIXTY PER CENT., and yet the FREE TRADE party of Louisiana have never contemplated the reduction of THAT duty. "Free trade" for every thing else, but SUGAR must be PROTECTED. Beautiful!

Mobile Advertiser.

Aerial Voyage across the Ocean.—Mr. Wise, the æronaut, announces in the Lancaster Intelligencer that he intends to make an aerial trip across the Atlantic in a balloon in 1844, and cautions all mariners on the ocean not to be the least alarmed if they see him floating in the atmosphere. He says that his long experience in aerostatics has convinced him that a regular current of air is blowing at all times from W. to E., with a velocity of from twenty to forty miles per hour, according to its height from the earth; and having discovered a composition which will render silk or muslin impervious to hydrogen gas, so that a balloon may be kept afloat for many weeks, he feels confident, with these advantages, that a trip across the Atlantic will not be attended with as much real danger as by the common mode of transition.

"The balloon is to be one hundred feet in diameter, which will give a nett ascending power of twenty-five thousand pounds, being amply sufficient to make every thing safe and comfortable. A seaworthy boat is to be used for the car, which is to be depended on in case the balloon should happen to fail in accomplishing the voyage. The boat would also be calculated upon in case the regular current of wind should be diverted from the course by the influence of the ocean or through other causes. The crew to consist of three persons, viz. an æronaut, a navigator, and a scientific landsman."

The Millerites of Boston have split in two and the seceders from the grand Tabernacle have got one of their own. [Are there to be *two* ends to the world then.]

A Freak of Flora.—A friend sent us the other day, what we presume the doctors would call a "Lusus Naturæ," and we are sure the Botanists would call a "monster," but what we would call a beautiful eccentricity. Well, it was a beautiful red-rose, (damascena,) and, springing right up from its bosom, from the very midst of the clustering petals, appeared another, its very counterpart—only "fine by degrees, and beautifully less." The young daughter-rose claiming descent in this instance, not from "the parent-stem," but from the parent-bosom. It looked to us, for all the world, like that prettiest sight in creation, a lovely young mother, bearing on her bosom her beauteous babe. Perhaps such appearances in the natural world, are not altogether rare to extensive Floriculturists, but to us, and to all who beheld it with us, it was an unprecedented wonder of delight.

Temperance Advocate.

Extraordinary Benevolence.—An old man of the name of Guyot lived and died in Marseilles. He amassed a large fortune by the most laborious industry and the severest habits of abstinence and privation. The populace pursued him whenever he appeared with hootings and execration. In his will were the following words: "Having observed from my infancy that the poor of Marseilles are ill supplied with water, which can only be procured at a great price, I have cheerfully labored the whole of my life to procure for them this great blessing, and I direct that the whole of my property shall be laid out in building an aqueduct for their use.—*Liverpool Standard.*

Who wrote the Bible.—A Sabbath school teacher gave out the following question to her class:—"What proof can you assign that the bible was written by good men?" A little girl four years old, rose and replied, "*Bad* men would not have written so much against themselves."

MARRIED,

In this town, on the 13th inst., by the Rev. Bond English, Mr. Z. BOROUGHS to Miss ANN E. DEPO, daughter of Rev. J. Depo; all of this place.

In Montgomery county, on the 6th inst., by Jas. C. Roper, Esq., Mr. JOHN W. PENCE to Miss JANE GREEN, daughter of Mr. Anderson Green; all of Montgomery.

DIED,

At his residence in Robeson county, on the 10th inst., Mr. ANGUS CURRIE, Sen., a native of Argyle-Shire, Scotland, in the 78th year of his age. He has left many relatives to lament his loss, though they should not sorrow as those who have no hope; for they have every reason to believe their loss is his unspeakable gain. He was long a member and Ruling Elder of the Presbyterian Church, and connected, during the last ten years, with Antioch, of which he was one of the most active and efficient founders.—*Com.*

In Raleigh, on the 8th inst., Miss ELIZABETH GEDDY, in the 73d year of her age.

In Guilford county, on Monday the 12th instant, MARSHALL McLEAN, Esq., aged about 50 years.

In Randolph county, on the 13th inst. FRANCIS LINEBERRY, aged 66 years.

In Randolph county, June 5th, MARY ALRED, late consort of Samuel Alred; aged 58 years.

At Philadelphia, on the 3d inst. ELIZABETH S., relict of the late Alex'r Cahleleugh, Esq. of Lexington, North Carolina, and daughter of James Sawei, of Philadelphia, aged 53.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—JUNE 21.

Brandy, peach,	40 a 45	Lead, bar.	5 a 6
Ditto. apple,	35 a 40	Mackerel, hf bl. No. 1,	$7
Bacon,	6½ a 7	Molasses,	23 a 25
Beeswax,	25 a 27	Oats,	30
Butter,	10 a 15	Oil, Linseed,	75 a 80
Bale Rope,	8 a 10	Nails, cut,	5½ a 6
Coffee,	9 a 10	Powder, keg,	$6½
Cotton,	4½ a 6	Rags,	2½
Cotton Bagging,	20	Sugar, brown,	6½ a 10
Corn,	50 a 60	Lump,	14
Copperas,	3 a 3½	Loaf,	15 a 18
Candles, F. F.	13½ a 14	Salt,	50 a 60
Flour,	$4 a $5	Sack,	$2¼ a $2½
Feathers,	20 a 25	Tallow,	7 a 7½
Flaxseed,	80 a 90	Tin, box,	12½
Hides, green,	4 a 5	Tobacco, leaf,	2 a 2½
dry,	10	Wheat,	75 a 80
Iron,	4½ a 5	Whiskey,	28 a 30
Lard,	5 a 6	Wool,	12½ a 15
Lime,	$1⅝ a $2 00		

DOMESTICS.

4-4 Sheeting, Fayetteville manufacture, 6 cts. pr. yd
30 inch do. (heavy,) 6 ditto.
Cotton Yarn, Nos. 5 to 10, 13½, 14, 15 and 16

REMARKS.—Business very dull. No produce of consequence coming to market. Cotton is readily sold at 5 a 6 for prime. Flour dull at $4 a $5. Bacon is in better demand and sells at 6½ a 7.

A lot of 50 bales Cotton was sold from warehouse at 5¾.

WILMINGTON MARKET—June 14.

Steam Mill Lumber 10 00 a 13 00; River Lumber, Wide Boards 4 00 a 4 50; Flooring 6 75 a 7 25; Timber 4 00 a 5 50; Staves, W. O. rough, 10 00 a 11 00; dressed, 20 00; R. O. rough, 6 00 a 7 00; Shingles 1 00 a 4 00; Corn 72 a 75; Salt, coarse, 28 a 30; Rice 1 90 a 2 12.

Naval Stores.—Turpentine would not bring on Monday but 1 77; no sale yesterday reported. Last sales of Tar at 1 12½.

Timber, Lumber, &c.—Timber has much improved in price lately, a dollar or more in the thousand; there have been sales at 5½ for mill qualities. Three or four rafts flooring boards brought 7 dls., and a lot wide boards 4½.

Bacon.—Receipts light and stocks low; no sales of consequence heard of.

Lard.—The late advance is maintained.

Corn.—Few arrivals; wanted, not much in store. No transactions in W. I. Groceries worth reporting; some little doing in Cuba molasses at 20 cents. 700 sacks Liverpool salt were sold at 1 35. There is a cargo T. I. salt afloat unsold; 27 cts. we hear has been offered for it. A lot Northern brick brought 6½ per M. A lot Northern hay brought 65 cts. at auction.—*Chronicle.*

CHERAW MARKET—June 14.

Bacon 6 a 6½; Beeswax 22 a 25; Coffee 11½ a 14; Cotton 4 a 6½; Corn 50 a 55; Flour 5 00 a 5 50; Feathers 25 a 30; Iron 5 a 6½; Lime 3 a 3½; Molasses 30 a 37½; Nails, cut, 6½ a 8.

At Columbia Cotton 5 to 6½; Corn 56 to 66; Bacon 6 to 8; Flour 6 to 7 50.

At Augusta, Cotton 4½ to 7, principally 6½ to 6.

At Columbus Cotton 2½ to 5¾.

At New York Cotton dull, 5½ to 8; Beeswax 29½ to 30; Flour 5 to 5 37; Corn 57; Oats 30 to 31; Tallow 6½; Whiskey 22.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, June 19th, Steamer Henrietta, with boat Nelson in tow, with Goods for T S Lutterloh, Hall & Johnson, G W Davis, H & E J Lilly, C J & R M Orrell, C T Haigh & Son, Joseph Baker, H L Myrover, E J Hale, and G W McDonald, of this place; and for T Falls, J Cowles, H A London, J M Cress, Messrs Blum, E Belo, J & W Murphy, Jenkins & Biles, W Newell, J W McConnell, A L Harvey, J M Stafford, T Caldwell & Co, W Emment, B Moore, and J H Hill, of the interior.

Also, yesterday, Steamer Cotton Plant, with boats Washington and T J Curtis in tow, with Goods for J Dodd, Rockfish Co, C P Mallett, J & J Kyle, J Carver, W T Smith, F Smith, D Smith, J Evans, H Erambert, D Shaw, D Gee, H Branson, Nott & Briggs, and C Monroe, of this place; and for M Brown, R Allison, Concord Co, Salem Co, T C Pfohl, T E Henly, Dr B Jones, Holmes & Ellis, W T Horne, and Green H Lee, of the interior.

☞ The River is barely navigable for Steamboats.

Port of Wilmington.

ARRIVALS.

June 8.—Schrs. Isaac Townsend from Charleston. Norman from Boston. 10.—Schr. Schuylkill from Philadelphia. 12.—Schrs. Charles E. Thorn from New York. Sterling from St. Martins; Brig Belle from New York. 13.—Br. brig Southampton from Liverpool; Schr. Wm. Thompson from New York.

DEPARTURES.

June 7.—Schr. Mary Ann Caroline for Philadelphia. 8.—Schr. Eagle for Portland. 9.—Schr. Tamerlane for Philadelphia. 10.—Brig Thorn for Somerset, Mass.; Schr. Victory for New River. 13.—Schr. Tiberius for Washington, D. C.

NEGROES FOR SALE.

A WOMAN, about 27 years old, a good cook and house servant, with her two children, a girl 3 and another 1 year old, for sale. Enquire at this this office.

June 22. 59-tf

MORE CHEAP BOOKS.

THE Gypsies in Spain, and The Bible in Spain; United Irishmen; Conquest and Self Conquest; Jack Hinton; each at 50 cents.

The Wives of England; The Daughters of England; James's Forest Days; The Home, by Fredericka Bremer; Martin Chuzzlewit, No. 2; each at 12½ cts.

Allison's Europe, 25 cents per No.; Home, or the Iron Rule, by Mrs. Ellis; Tom Burke; Lockhart's Napoleon; each at 25 cents.

D'Aubigne's Reformation, $1 12½; Jarvis's Sandwich Islands, $2 37; Teacher's Assistant, 50 cents.

Just received by

E. J. HALE.

June 22.

FOR SALE.

1000 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
20 hhds. Brown SUGAR,
1000 lbs. Loaf and Lump ditto,
10 hhds. MOLASSES,
100 kegs Cut Nails,
15 tons Iron and Steel, assorted,
60 bags Rio Coffee,
10 bags Java ditto,
2 tons Pots, Ovens, Skillets, and Wagon Boxes,
75 kegs White Lead, } Ground in Oil,
20 kegs Black ditto, }
And an assortment of other Paints, and Putty,
30 pieces Cotton Bagging, Bale Rope, and Twine,
10 kegs Dupont's Powder,
8 x 10 and 10 x 12 Window Glass,
50 bags Shot, assorted,
500 lbs. Bar Lead,
100 lbs. Seine Twine,
200 lbs. Chrome Green,
5 coils heavy Cordage,
10 bbls. Calcined Plaster,
10 casks Ground ditto,
Imperial and Hyson Tea, and an assortment of Spices,
6 half barrels Mackerel,
Madeira, Port, London P., Teneriffe, and low priced Wines,
1 cask Red Clover Seed,

And a general assortment of DRY GOODS, HARDWARE and CUTLERY.

JOHN HUSKE & SON.
October 20, 1841. 72tf

COTTON YARNS.

THE Subscriber, Agent of the Little River Company, would respectfully inform the Merchants and traders in Town, and the public generally, that he has and will continue to keep on hand, a full assortment of YARNS, manufactured by the above Company; for sale either at wholesale or retail, at prices to correspond with the low rates of Cotton, and general pressure of the times.

J. D. WILLIAMS.
November 14, 1842. 28-tf

ENTERTAINMENT.

LOOK AT THIS!—My House has been thoroughly repaired. I will keep Entertainment at very reduced prices, and be glad to welcome the return of my friends and customers. Call and see.

E. SMITH.
Fayetteville, October 13, 1841. 71tf

My House is on the corner of Gillespie and Mumford Streets, convenient to the Market, and near the tate Bank. E. S.

FOR SALE.

20 CASES (2 dozen,) Fine Old Madeira Wine,
Genuine Old Port Wine, (in bottles.)
Sicily Madeira, Sherry, and Teneriffe Wines
10 blls. Calcined Plaister,
5 casks ground do.
10 bbls. prime St. Croix Sugars,
10 bags Java Coffee.

JOHN HUSKE & SON.
December 27, 1842. 34-tf

BRANDRETH'S PILLS,

CONSTANTLY for sale by

MICHAEL McGARY.
July 11, 1842. 10tf

PEARL STREET HOUSE,

NO. 88 PEARL STREET.

Terms reduced to $1 25 pr. day.

THIS spacious establishment, situated in the centre of the commercial part of the city, fronting on Pearl and Water Streets, is now in complete order for the reception of its guests. This extensive Hotel is arranged upon a new and improved plan, with a spacious EXCHANGE ROOM, DINING PARLORS, and large and AIRY SLEEPING ROOMS, together with every convenience for promoting the health and comfort of its boarders. J. M. FLINT, who has been its proprietor for years, has now associated with him Mr. W. F. LEONARD, and the business will be hereafter conducted under the firm of J. M. FLINT & CO. Tendering many thanks to the public generally, for the liberal encouragement already shown this House, the Subscribers hope, by their attention and exertions, to receive a continuance of their custom and friendship.

J. M. FLINT.
W. F. LEONARD.
New York, Feb'y 18, 1843. 42-6m

THE MERCHANTS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BALTIMORE,

Incorporated 1826, with a Capital of $200,000,

MAKES INSURANCE on Mills, Manufactories, Houses, Stores and Goods contained therein, and all Property subject to loss or damage by fire, whether situated in town or country.

ISAAC TYSON, President.

Directors.
WM. E. MATHEW, CHARLES R. PEARCE,
WILLIAM H. BEATTY, THO. R. MATTHEWS,
WILLIAM C. SHAW, G. W. RICHARDSON,
JAMES I. CORNER, JOHNS HOPKINS,
JOHN DUSHANE,

GEORGE B. COALE, Sec'y.

☞ J. W. WRIGHT is the Agent of the Company to receive applications for Insurance in Fayetteville and its vicinity.
September 26, 1842. 21tf

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers are now receiving, by Steamers Henrietta and Cotton Plant Lines, their FALL and WINTER STOCK of GOODS, consisting in part of the following

GROCERIES,

Dry Goods, Hardware, Paints and Dye Stuffs, Drugs and Medicines, Hats, Shoes, Negro Kerseys, and Blankets, viz:

500 SACKS Liverpool SALT, (very large.)
10 hhds. Sugar, St. Croix and Porto Rico,
58 bags prime Rio Coffee,
10 do. do. Laguira do.
5 do. Old Government Java,
1000 lbs. Loaf Sugar, double refined,
10 tons Swedes, English, Band and Hoop Iron,
100 kegs cut Nails and Brads,
100 pair bright Trace Chains,
25 dozen Carolina Hoes, bright Vises, Anvils and Hammers,
4 dozen Collins', King's and other Axes
Knives and Forks, Pocket Knives, Spades, Shovels, &c. &c.
10 pair Smith's Bellows, (D. Berrien's,)
50 sides Sole Leather, (prime,)
200 lbs. best Indigo,
500 lbs. Dutch Madder,
50 kegs White Lead in Oil,
50 do. FFF and FFG Dupont's Powder,
2000 lbs. Lead and Shot,
20 hhds. Molasses,

Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Nutmegs, with a fair assortment of STAPLE DRY GOODS, Cotton Bagging, Bale Rope and Twine, all of which has recently been selected in New York, with great care and economy. In a word, we can offer our customers Goods at *lower rates*, for Cash or Country Produce, than any former year. Thankful for past patronage, we hope to continue to receive a merited portion of the same.

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL,
Yellow Brick Buildings.
Fayetteville, Sept. 27, 1842. 18tf

N. B. We shall continue our strict attention to all kinds of Produce, Forwarding and Commission Business. C. J. & R. M. O.

Encourage Home Manufactures.

GARDNER & McKETHAN, CARRIAGE MAKERS,

HAVE now on hand and for sale a much larger Stock of Work than usual, consisting of

Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Sulkeys, Wagons, &c.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine their Work and prices, which have been reduced to suit the times.

We warrant our work, as usual, for one year.

☞ Repairing neatly executed at short notice and at reduced prices.
May 16, 1843. 54tf

RALEIGH AND GASTON RAIL ROAD.

FARE REDUCED.

ON and after the 1st day of June, the fare for Passengers on this Road will be reduced to an average of 4½ cents per mile, or $4 from Raleigh to Gaston.

A reduction of the Stage fare South, from Raleigh to Columbia, will also be made in a proportion corresponding with the above rates. Travellers from the North, destined to any point in the Middle or Western section of North Carolina, the upper part of South Carolina, or the Eastern portion of Tennessee, will find the route by the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road the most expeditious and comfortable. Excellent Stage and Hack lines run South and West from Raleigh, and also in various other directions from the principal Depots on the Road.

☞ Persons from the North, wishing to travel this route, should be careful to take the Greensville Train at the Junction near Belfield, Va.

R. & G. Rail Road Office, May 26, 1843. 57-6t

POWER LOOMS.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale, Ten Mattawan Looms, calculated for heavy 4-4 goods, and may be run either plain or twilled, at $50.

C. B. MALLETT.
March 21, 1843. 46-tf

FOR SALE.

50 KEGS *Pure* WHITE LEAD, and 1 chest fine Hyson TEA. Just received by

JNO. HUSKE & SON.
January 11, 1843. 36tf

Received per Fayetteville,

60 BAGS PRIME RIO COFFEE.
On the River,
10 hhds. N. O. SUGAR.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.
March 3, 1843. 45tf

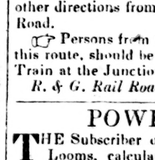
French Burr MILL STONES for Wheat, and COLOGNE STONES for Corn.

HAVING been appointed Agents for the sale of the above MILL STONES in this State, by Messrs. Egenton & Morris, Manufacturers, of Baltimore, we would here inform those wanting the same, that they can be furnished by sending their orders to us at this place. We *warrant* the article to be genuine; if it is not, we furnish a new pair in their stead.

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL,
Fayetteville, Sept. 1, 1840. 13tf

OWEN HOUSTON,

Saddle, Trunk and Harness Maker,



TAKES this method of informing his friends and customers, in town and country, that he has moved back to his OLD STAND on Hay Street, one door below Mr. Jas. Baker's Hardware Store, where he may be found at all times, prepared to do any work in his line on the most reasonable terms.

☞ REPAIRING promptly attended to and thankfully received.

He keeps constantly on hand an assortment of

MEN'S AND LADIES' SADDLES,

Also, Harness of all kinds, Bridles Whips, Collars, Trunks,

And every article in his line of business.

He would take this opportunity of returning his thanks to those who have patronized him; and hopes by punctuality to business, and moderate charges, to continue to merit their patronage.

September 4, 1841. 66tf

NEW YORK AND WILMINGTON PACKETS.

OLD LINE.

To sail punctually every week during the year.

Brig LEONORA, Miller, Master.
Brig SOOY, Tyler, Master.
Schr. A. F. THORN, H. Sandford, Master.
Schr. CHAS. E. THORN, W. Smith, Master.
Schr. JULIA, Shoemaker, Master.

THE above are all fast sailing copper-fastened vessels, well calculated for the trade; commanded by men of experience, and will insure at the lowest rates, and the appointed day of sailing will be punctually adhered to. Freights will be taken at the lowest rates. All goods directed to the care of the Agent will be forwarded free of commission.

JOHN OGDEN, *Agent, New York.*
July 24, 1841. 60-tf.

Long handle Steel & Iron Shovels.

18 DOZEN (J. Wood & Son) superior long handle Steel and Iron Shovels, just received and for sale low by

JAMES MARTINE,
Hay Street, above the Post Office.
May 20, 1843. 55-1m

State of North Carolina,

MOORE COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, A. D. 1843.

Eliza McIver *vs.* David W. McIver.

Petition for Divorce.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant, David W. McIver, is not a resident of this State: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication be made for three months in the Raleigh Register and North Carolina Gazette, published in the City of Raleigh, and in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the Defendant, David W. McIver, to be and appear before our next Superior Court of Law, to be held for the County of Moore, at the Court House in Carthage, on the Monday before the last Monday in August next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to said Petition, otherwise the allegations set forth therein will be taken pro confesso, and the petition will be heard ex parte.

Witness, John Morison, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the Monday before the last Monday in February, A. D. 1843, and the 67th of American Independence.

53-3m] JOHN MORISON, *C. S. C.*

TRI-WEEKLY STAGE LINE FROM FAYETTEVILLE TO WARSAW.

THE DAILY STAGE LINE from Fayetteville to Warsaw, having been reduced to a tri weekly line, the Stages will leave Fayetteville and Warsaw as follows:—

Leave Fayetteville on Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays, at 6 o'clock, P. M.;—leave Warsaw on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

This route has had a fair trial, and is the best, both North and South, that is now running from Fayetteville.

BLOCKER & LOVE, *Proprietors.*
February 10, 1842. 44-tf

NOTICE TO BUILDERS.

THE undersigned having been appointed Commissioners to contract for the building of a *fire proof* Court House in the town of Pittsborough, in Chatham County, will receive Sealed Proposals until the 10th day of July next.

All persons making proposals will accompany their bids with a plan and specification. The Commissioners having agreed on no particular one except that the building is to be about 65 feet long and 45 feet wide, with 6 Offices below and a Court Room and 2 Jury rooms above. The Contractor to furnish all the materials, which are to be of the best quality, and the whole Job to be completed in an architectural and workmanlike manner. The foundation will be of Stone, and the balance of the Building of Brick. Payments will be made as the work progresses. Bond with approved security will be required for the faithful performance of the Contract.

GEO. W. THOMPSON,
ISAIAH BURNETT,
CHARLES LUTTERLOH,
HENRY A. LONDON,
JOSEPH BYNUM,
Commissioners.

Pittsborough, June 5, 1843. 57tf

The Raleigh Standard and Raleigh Register, Greensborough Patriot and Petersburg Intelligencer will insert 4 times and forward accounts to H. A. London for payment.

State of North Carolina,

RICHMOND COUNTY.—*Court of Equity.*

John T. Moorman and others, *vs.* Jacob Lamply and wife Hannah, Wiley Stricklin and wife Mary, Ruth Webb, William Webb and wife Sarah, Abner Ely and wife Celia, and Sarah Moorman, heirs at law of John Moorman, deceased.

Petition for sale of Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendants, Jacob Lamply and wife Hannah, Wiley Stricklin and wife Mary, Ruth Webb, William Webb and wife Sarah, and Abner Ely and wife Celia, are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore Ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said Defendants to be and appear before the Honorable our next Court of Equity, to be held for the County of Richmond, at the Court House in the town of Rockingham, on the fourth Monday of September next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to the said Petition, otherwise the allegations set forth therein will be taken pro confesso, and the Petition be heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, John W. Cameron, Clerk and Master of our said Court of Equity, at Office, the third Monday of March, A. D. 1843, and the 67th of American Independence.

JOHN W. CAMERON, *C. M. E.*
[Pr. adv. $3 25.]

State of North Carolina,

RICHMOND COUNTY.—*Court of Equity.*

Walter Mask and others, *vs.* Amos Dumas and wife Drucilla, John Agee, Joseph Agee, Philip Agee, Noah Agee, and Hercules Agee, heirs at law of Noah Agee, deceased; and Joseph Agee and Drucilla Agee, heirs at law of Joseph Agee, dec'd.

Petition for Sale of Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendants, Amos Dumas and wife Drucilla, John Agee, Joseph Agee, Philip Agee, Noah Agee, and Hercules Agee, heirs at law of Noah Agee, deceased; and Joseph Agee and Drucilla Agee, heirs at law of Joseph Agee, deceased, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said Defendants to be and appear before the Honorable our next Court of Equity, to be held for the County of Richmond, at the Court House in Rockingham, on the fourth Monday of September next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the said Petition, otherwise the allegations set forth therein will be taken pro confesso, and the Petition be heard ex parte.

Witness, John W. Cameron, Clerk and Master of our said Court, at Office, the third Monday of March, A. D. 1843, and the 67th of American Independence.

JOHN W. CAMERON, *C. M. E.*
[Pr. adv. $3 25.]

PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS

MAY be termed a *universal medicine*, for there is scarcely any derangement or obstruction of the organs and functions of the human machine which they will not alleviate or remove. When administered in the early stages of congestion of the stomach or bowels, they specdily relax those organs, reduce the attendant fever, and restore the sufferer to health. Containing no irritating or drastic substances, their exhibition is never followed by that prostration of the bodily powers which characterises the operation of most other cathartics, and they may be administered without the slightest fear of producing the local inflammation so frequently caused by the pungent compositions vended by the quacks and charlatans of the day.

In almost all stages of disease, PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS will be found of beneficial effect, but they should always be resorted to, when the first symptom makes its appearance. The conquest of the complaint will then be easy, and immediate. In bilious disorders, remittent or intermittent fever, dyspepsia, dysentery, cholera, cholic, diarrhœa, dropsy, sour or fetid eructations, enlargement of the spleen, sick head ache, complaints growing out of imperfect or too rapid digestion, torpor of the bowels, female obstructions, habitual costiveness, and all other diseases in which a purgative medicine is proper, PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS will be found unrivalled in the speed, certainty, and gentleness of their operation.

Peters' Worm Lozenges.

Peters' Worm Lozenges, although exceedingly pleasant to the taste, and perfectly mild, safe and painless in their operation, are the most powerful and destructive vermifuge that has yet been discovered. The speed and certainty with which they eradicate worms in all the stages of the disorder, both in children and adults, is almost incredible.

Peters' Cough Lozenges.

For all diseases of the organs of respiration, there is no medicine that can compete with Peters' Cough Lozenges. They *stand alone* as the only sure remedy for cough, catarrh, asthma, influenza, incipient consumption, bronchitis, spitting of blood, and all pulmonary complaints.

Peters' Cordial Lozenges

Are a specific for the relief of nervous or sick headache, lowness of spirits or melancholy, languor and debility, either from previous disease or too free living, tremors, spasm of the stomach, irritability of the nerves, hysterical affections, drowsiness, cholera morbus, sense of fatigue, and palpitation of the heart. From their efficacy in the relief of headache, they are called by many the Headache Lozenge.

☞ For sale at the Fayetteville Bookstore.
May 1, 1843. 52tf

Stationary of all kinds,

KEPT CONSTANTLY ON HAND, and for sale at the Book Store of

E. J. HALE.

OIL.

200 GALLONS Sperm Winter Strained Bleached LAMP OIL, (pure,) a very superior article, warranted, and for sale lower than ever before offered in this market by the hogshead, barrel, or retail.

Also, 15 barrels TANNERS' OIL and 7 bbls. of LINSEED OIL.

A constant supply always on hand, and offered for sale unusually low, by the barrel or retail. Dealers and Manufacturers would do well to examine before purchasing elsewhere.

JAMES MARTINE,
Hay Street, above the Post Office.
May 20, 1843. 56-3m

Received by Steamer Fayetteville,

10 BBLS. Woolsey and Woolsey's Superfine Crushed and Pressed SUGAR,
4 boxes Loaf ditto,
10 hhds P. R. Sugar,
10 boxes Stuart's Candy.

ALSO,
100 bundles prime Northern HAY,
5 bbls. Spirits Turpentine.

For sale by

S. W. TILLINGHAST.
May 25, 1843. 56tf

WANTED.—3 to 5,000 pounds WOOL.

J. D. WILLIAMS.
May 16, 1843. 54-tf

NEW GOODS,

At Prices to suit the Times.

I HAVE received in part, and expect in a day or two to receive my full assortment of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

Embracing Broad Cloths, various colours, and some very superior; plain and fancy Cassimeres; Sattinets; Kentucky Jeans; Beaver Cloth; Blankets; Kerseys; white and red Flannels; Merino and Silk Shirts and Drawers; black, blue black and fancy coloured Silks; Muslin-de-Lains, all qualities; Gentlemen's Scarfs, Stocks, Collars, &c. &c.

A full assortment of

Groceries and Hardware,

Some beautiful sets of China, common and fine CROCKERY, HATS and SHOES, White Lead, Linseed and Winter Strained Lamp Oil, &c. All of which I am disposed to sell low, *very* low, for *Cash*, or in exchange for Country Produce.

H. LEETE,
North West corner of Market Square.
October 25, 1842. 25-tf

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber would inform his friends, and the community generally, that he is now receiving from the North his FALL and WINTER STOCK, consisting of

DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE & CUTLERY,

Cotton Bagging, Rope, Iron, Nails, Hollow Ware, Trace Chains, Weeding Hoes, Collins' and Simmons' Axes, Cotton and Wool Cards, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes.

Best Loaf and Brown Sugar, Coffee and Tea, Powder and Shot, Indigo, Madder, Spanish Brown, Epsom and Glauber Salts, Crockery Ware, &c. &c.

Also,

A large and general assortment of **CANDLES**, kept constantly on hand, at Wholesale and Retail. Being determined to devote all necessary attention to the MOULDING, and having spared no pains to improve the appearance as well as quality of his Candles, he hopes to receive a due share of patronage.

W. McL. McKAY.
Fayetteville, Oct. 10, 1842. 23tf

NEW SPRING GOODS.

J. & J. KYLE

HAVE just received by the late arrivals from the North, a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are:

Superfine Cloths and Cassimeres,
Merino Cassimeres and Vestings,
2150 pieces of Calico,
250 do Ginghams,
Irish Linens, Lawns and Diapers,
Pantaloon Linens and Gambroons,
Jaconet and Cambric Muslin,
Bishop Lawns and Book Muslin,
French Printed Lawns,
Silk and Cotton Stockings,
Rich figured Silks,
Rich black and colored Silks,
3 4 to 6-4 brown and bleached Domestics,

With many other goods, all of which being purchased at the late Package Sales for *Cash*, will be offered at very reduced prices for Cash, or on time to punctual customers.

March 15, 1843. 46tf

DRUGS, MEDICINES, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, &c.

THE Subscriber, by the recent arrivals, has received a large and general assortment of DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, &c., among which are the following:

Oxalic Acid; Muriatic, Nitric and Acetic Acids; Alcohol; Aloes; Sal. Ammonia; Flor. Benzoni; Blue Mass; Cubebs, pul.; Lapis Calaminaris; Digitatis; Elecampane; Ergot; Gum Kino; Gum Assafœtida; Tragacanth; Iodine; Jalap; James' Powders; Manna; Sweet Oil; Castor Oil.

Also, a large lot of PATENT MEDICINES, all of which he will sell at his usual low prices.

JAMES A. McRAE.
March 18, 1843. 47tf

JAMES SUNDY,

Trimmer and Harness Maker,

BEGS leave to inform the public, that he is prepared to do all kinds of CARRIAGE TRIMMING and HARNESS MAKING, in short time, and on the most reasonable terms for those who may favor him with a call.

He has now on hand and for sale at reduced prices

Elegant Brass and Silver-mounted Carriage Harness,
Gig and Sulkey ditto, ditto,
Buggy ditto, ditto,
Japan Gig and Carry-all ditto,
Ivory-mounted Trotting Whips,
Gig and Wagon Whips,
Wagon Bridles and Collars,
Riding Whips and Spurs,
Saddle Bags,
Bridles and Martingales,
Coach Lace and Morocco,
Knobs and Tacks.

☞ Gig and Barouche Tops, and second hand Carriages, &c., Repaired on the most reasonable terms, and at short notice.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

All Work done by me repaired without charge, if it fail by fair usage in a reasonable length of time.

Fayetteville, April 27, 1841. 47tf

NOTICE TO PENSIONERS.

THE Subscriber will attend as usual to the collection of all arrears of Pension, and remit as directed. From past experience, he flatters himself he can give general satisfaction.

Printed forms furnished gratis.

ELIJAH FULLER.
Fayetteville, Feb'y 6, 1843. 40tf

State of North Carolina,

ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1843.

Davidson Brooks and Keziah his wife,
vs.
William Crittenden and Patsey his wife, Hedley Polk, Esther Polk, Mary Polk, William Polk and Shelley Polk, heirs at law of Shelley Polk, dec'd, Martha Coburn, Mary Coburn, and Shelley Coburn, heirs at law of Francis Coburn and Dicy his wife.

Petition for Dower.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the above named Defendants are not inhabitants of this State: It is Ordered by the Court, that advertisement be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, for the Defendants to appear at the next term of this Court, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to this Petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Norfleet D. Boggan, Clerk of said Court, at Office, the 2d Monday of April, 1843.

N. D. BOGGAN, *Clk.*
[Pr. adv. $2 75.] 54-6w

State of North Carolina,

ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1843.

John A. McRae *vs.* John May.

Original Attachment levied on Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that John May, the Defendant in this case, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is Ordered by the Court, that advertisement be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, for the Defendant to appear at the next term of this Court, to show cause, if any he has, why an order of sale should not be made in this case.

Witness, Norfleet D. Boggan, Clerk of said Court, at Office, the 2d Monday of April, 1843.

N. D. BOGGAN, *Clk.*
[Pr. adv. $2 10.] 54-6w

State of North Carolina,

ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1843.

Daniel McLean *vs.* John Douglas.

Attachment levied on Personal Property and Town Lot.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that John Douglas, the Defendant in this case, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is Ordered by the Court, that advertisement be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, for the Defendant to appear at the next term of this Court, to show cause, if any he has, why an order of sale should not be made in this case.

Witness, Norfleet D. Boggan, Clerk of said Court, at Office, the 2d Monday of April, 1843.

N. D. BOGGAN, *Clk.*
[Pr. adv. $2 10.] 54-6w

State of North Carolina,

ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1843.

James Plunkett *vs.* John Douglas.

Attachment levied on Personal Property and Town Lot.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that John Douglas, the Defendant in this case, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is Ordered by the Court, that advertisement be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, for the Defendant to appear at the next term of this Court, to show cause, if any he has, why an order of sale should not be made in this case.

Witness, Norfleet D. Boggan, Clerk of said Court, at Office, the 2d Monday of April, 1843.

N. D. BOGGAN, *Clk.*
[Pr. adv. $2 10.] 54-6w

State of North Carolina,

ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1843.

Gardner & McKethan *vs.* John Douglas.

Execution levied on Personal Property and Town Lot.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that John Douglas, the Defendant in this case, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is Ordered by the Court, that advertisement be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, for the Defendant to appear at the next term of this Court, to show cause, if any he has, why an order of sale should not be made in this case.

Witness, Norfleet D. Boggan, Clerk of said Court, at Office, the 2d Monday of April, 1843.

N. D. BOGGAN, *Clk.*
[Pr. adv. $2 10.] 54-6w

State of North Carolina,

ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1843.

Elias Sinclair *vs.* John Douglas.

Execution levied on Town Lot and Personal Property.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that John Douglas, the Defendant in this case, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is Ordered by the Court, that advertisement be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, for the Defendant to appear at the next term of this Court, to show cause, if any he has, why an order of sale should not be made in this case.

Witness, Norfleet D. Boggan, Clerk of said Court, at Office, the 2d Monday of April, 1843.

N. D. BOGGAN, *Clk.*
[Pr. adv. $2 10.] 54-6w

State of North Carolina,

ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1843.

The Executors of John Beard *vs.* William Burnett.

Attachment levied on Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that William Burnett, the Defendant in this case, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is Ordered by the Court, that advertisement be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, for the Defendant to appear at the next term of this Court, to show cause, if any he has, why an order of sale should not be made in this case.

Witness, Norfleet D. Boggan, Clerk of said Court, at Office, the 2d Monday of April, 1843.

N. D. BOGGAN, *Clk.*
[Pr. adv. $2 10.] 54-6w

State of North Carolina,

ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1843.

Gardner & McKethan *vs.* John Douglas.

Execution levied on Defendant's interest in Shop and Lot.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that John Douglas, the Defendant in this case, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is Ordered by the Court, that advertisement be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, for the Defendant to appear at the next term of this Court, to show cause, if any he has, why an order of sale should not be made in this case.

Witness, Norfleet D. Boggan, Clerk of said Court, at Office, the 2d Monday of April, 1843.

N. D. BOGGAN, *Clk.*
[Pr. adv. $2 10.] 54-6w

☞ The next Session of Flora College will commence the first Monday in Jan. under the management of the Rev. J. R. McIntosh and Lady.

Rates of Tuition are as follows—for Session of five months—

Spelling, Reading, and Writing,	$6 00
The above, with English Grammar, History, Arithmetic, and Geography,	10 00
The above, with the highest branches of Science, Mathematics, and Latin and Greek Languages, (if desired.)	12 00
EXTRA.	
Music on the Piano,	$16 00
Use of the Piano,	2 00
Painting and Drawing,	5 00
Needle Work,	2 50
French,	5 00

Boarding, Washing and Bedding, can be had at the Steward's House at $7 50 a month. The same, including Lights and Fuel, can also be had at $7 a month with other persons who keep Boarding Houses at the place, viz: Mr. M. D. Murphy, Maj. Alex. Watson, and Mrs. McQueen.

June 6, 1843. 57tf

For sale by the Subscribers,

Bed Cords, Plough Lines, Candle Wick, Boat, Seine, Wrapping and Carpet Twine, Cotton Yarns, No. 4 to 15, heavy 4-4 and 30 inch Shirting and Sheeting, manufactured at the Beaver Creek Mills.

We also offer 25 hhds. prime retailing Molasses, 12 tons Swedes, English, and American Iron, &c.

We invite purchasers to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

HALL & JOHNSON.
January 31, 1843. 39tf

NEW GOODS.

WILLIAM McINTYRE

HAS just received from New York, a large and desirable lot of Foreign and Domestic

DRY GOODS,

Hardware and Cutlery, Hats, Bonnets, Shoes and Boots, Umbrellas, Parasols and Shades, Crockery and Glass Ware, Groceries, Paints, &c.

For items and particulars, please call soon and see.

Fayetteville, May 10, 1843. 53-6m

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS have just received from New York, a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES, HARDWARE and CROCKERY,

Which will be sold at the lowest market price.

PETER P. JOHNSON & CO.
April 14, 1843. 50tf

SELLING OUT at COST.

THE Subscriber, as Surviving Partner of J. C. & G. B. Atkins, respectfully invites the attention of their town and country customers, and all who buy Goods in Fayetteville, to their extensive, well assorted, and FRESH STOCK OF GOODS.

As usual, we have on hand a well selected supply of

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Hardware and Cutlery, Hats and Caps, Bonnets, Boots and Shoes, Drugs and Medicines, Stationary, Crockery, Glass Ware, &c. &c.

Our country customers will continue their transactions as heretofore, and will be furnished at prices decidedly lower than ever.

Cash purchasers will find our Goods very low as we are determined to *Sell Out at Cost!*

J. C. ATKINS, Surviving Partner.
Fayetteville, April 22, 1843. 51tf

$50 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, a negro slave named DAVE, purchased of W. G. McDonald of Cumberland county, N. C.

The above reward of Fifty Dollars will be given for the apprehension (without injury) of the above named Slave.

R. YELDELL.
November 3, 1842. 27tf

☞ Information to be furnished to P. P. Johnson, Fayetteville, N. C.

F. T. WARD,

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville and the public generally, that he has taken the Stand recently occupied by E. J. Cha. on Gillespie street, 5 doors South of the Market Square, where he will manufacture and keep constantly on hand an assortment of

Tin and Sheet Iron Ware.

Persons wishing to purchase would do well to call and examine his Stock before purchasing elsewhere, as he is determined to sell as cheap as any other manufacturer in the State.

Tin Baking Apparatus, of an entirely new pattern.
January 28, 1843. 39-1Y

McCALLUM & CLARK, TAILORS.

(SUCCESSORS OF H. ERAMBERT.)

THE Subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they have purchased the entire stock of Henry Erambert, and intend carrying on the above business in all its various branches, at their New Stand, on Hay street, a few doors West of the Market, where they will thankfully receive all orders in their line, and warrant all work to be as well done as at any other Establishment in town. They solicit the patronage of the old customers of Mr. H. Erambert, and the public generally, and assure those that think proper to employ them, that no pains will be spared to give satisfaction. All work that don't suit will not be allowed to be taken from their shop. Prices will range as follows:—

For making corded or bound Coat,		$10 00
	plain ditto,	8 00
	Pantaloons, plain,	1 50
	Vest, plain,	1 50

JAS. D. McCALLUM.
DANIEL CLARK.
Fayetteville, Dec. 31, 1842. 39tf

A CARD.

HENRY ERAMBERT would respectfully inform the public and his customers, that he has sold out his entire Establishment to Mr. Jas. D. McCallum and Daniel Clark, of this place, and from his knowledge of their superior workmanship, can recommend them to all his old customers, and hope they will patronize them; and all favors bestowed on them will be thankfully acknowledged by him.

☞ N. B. All persons indebted to H. Erambert will please call and settle the same.
December 31 1842. 39tf

SOUTHERN HARMONY.

A SUPPLY just received.

E. J. HALE.